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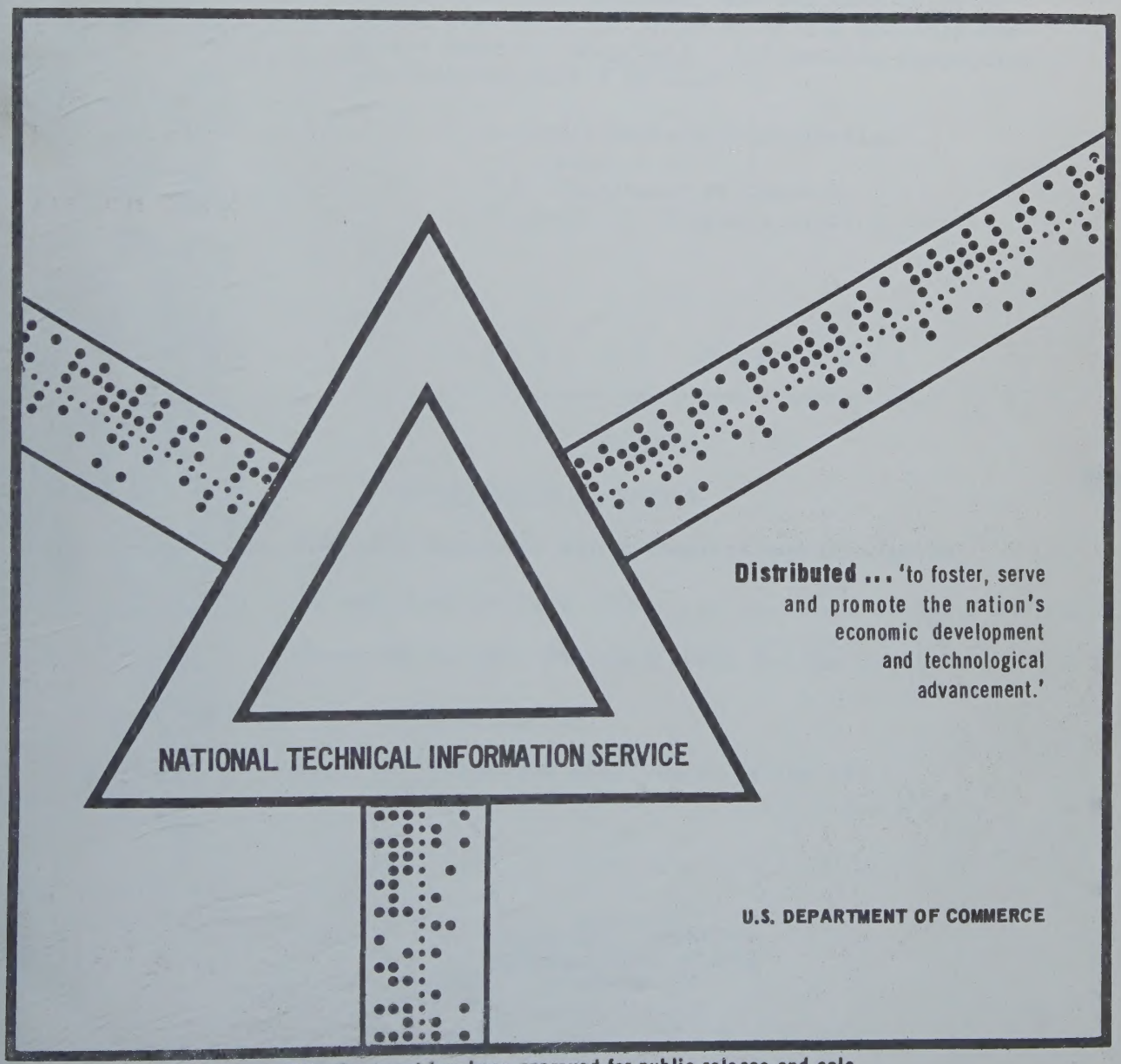
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* NATIONAL *
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RE-EDUCATION OF CADRES

Force of Cadres Is Being Tempered and Growing Up

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1972)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great directive, "Cadres in active service should also be sent down in groups to do labor," the revolutionary committee of Canton Railway Bureau, taking the "May 7" cadre school as a base for the training of in-service cadres by rotation, has already organized more than 3,000 cadres in active service and sent them in different groups to the cadre school to do labor and to study anew.

Having now returned to their work posts, these comrades join in the "grasp revolution and stimulate production" campaign in a new attitude. The countless vivid facts of the rapid growth of a proletarian cadre force demonstrate the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's directive, "The broad masses of cadres go down to do labor," showing up the slanderous attack by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i on the sending down of cadres for labor as a pack of shameless lies.

Good Classroom for Conducting of Line Education

Meits'un "May 7" Cadre School makes education in ideology and political line the central content of education for cadres. There the students conscientiously read the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in relation to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, study more systematically the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, deeply realize the truth, "Everything depends on whether the ideological and political line is correct or not," and further purge their heads of the poisonous influence of the revisionist line and raise their consciousness of carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Due to their having been influenced by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, the leading comrades of the revolutionary committee of Canton Railway Sub-Bureau handled the relations between revolution and production badly. After their admission into the cadre school and using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, they severely criticized, together with the other students, the various fallacies of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type that separated politics from professional work and revolution from production, and so raised their own consciousness of the line.

After returning to their office, they consciously and firmly uphold the guideline of grasping revolution to stimulate production and relentlessly grasp the two-line struggle in the realm of production, playing an active role in winning new victories on the transportation front. To insure production in safety, they firmly grasp line education under the leadership of the Party committee of the sub-bureau. They guide the cadres and the masses to draw a clear line of distinction between the scholastic philosophy and strict observance of rational rules and systems, between control-restriction-oppression and strict management, and between laissez-faire and liberalism on the one side and confidence in and reliance on the masses on the other. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a new situation has appeared in transportation and production under the sub-bureau.

Before he joined the cadre school, Ting Min, secretary of the Party general branch of the Surveying and Designing Corps of the Railway Bureau, had little interest in line struggle. In the cadre school he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's writings on line struggle and the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, and moreover took part in the local rural struggle-criticism-transformation. Through his study and participation in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, he has strengthened his interest in line struggle, so that after his return to his work posts he took care to grasp the key link of line struggle to push forward other work.

In view of the fact that the Party's policy toward intellectuals was not yet properly implemented in the surveying and designing corps, he organized the cadres and the masses for repeated study of Chairman Mao's teachings calling for strengthening of revolutionary unity and his policy on intellectuals, and, going deep into the masses, carried out individual heart-to-heart chats with them and intensive, careful ideological work, finally further implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals. This gives full play to the role of the technical personnel and strengthens revolutionary unity.

In surveying and designing work, Ting Min also takes care to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, leading members of the corps in shattering "the philosophy of foreigner's slaves," "the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace," the practice of doing designing work behind closed doors, and such revisionist black stuff, and accomplishing surveying and designing tasks with greater, faster, better and more economic results.

Take for instance the designing of a pier at the South Station of Canton. At the beginning some designing personnel, following foreign rules and neglecting to carry out in-depth investigation and study, made a design

that required an outlay of more than ¥6,000,000. Later, the designing personnel were organized for a severe criticism of idealist transcendentalism and the metaphysical viewpoint. They went deep into the construction site to carry out investigation and study and humbly asked the masses for their advice. Adopting native methods, the designing personnel changed their plan, which cut the outlay by more than ¥3,500,000 and saved much steel products and cement. The pier is now completed according to the design, is being used, and is found to be of good quality.

Big School for Training Servants of the People

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Regardless of their high or low position, all our working cadres are servants of the people, and everything we do is done in the service of the people," Meits'un "May 7" Cadre School of the Canton Railway Bureau strives to bring up cadres to be servants of the people who will serve the people wholeheartedly. In the cadre school, the broad masses of cadres repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," and other brilliant works. They leave the school to accept re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, severely criticize "Join the Party to become an official" and such revisionist rubbish in relation to their own ideological reality, remold their world outlook, and establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. Having returned to their work posts, many comrades voluntarily show concern for the masses and actively serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, for which they are deeply welcomed by the masses.

Although Lin Mao-hsiang, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Canton Station, came from a working class family, he had little of the thoughts and feeling of the working people left in him due to his prolonged separation from labor. In the cadre school the leadership assigned him to the kitchen squad. There he saw how comrades of the kitchen squad imposed "complete" and "thorough" demands on themselves and served the broad mass of students with enthusiasm by preparing hot, tasty meals for them. During the busy season the comrades would send food and water to the fields. When it rained and was very cold, they would voluntarily bring hot soup to the students in person. All this gave him a profound lesson. He realized that in the past he had been unable to share the anxieties of the workers, peasants and soldiers and think like them simply because he had not properly settled the question of for whom he worked. Through tempering in labor and re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants, he found the ideological gap between himself and the masses and further established the idea of serving the people.

Since his return from the cadre school, he has been grasping the work of serving passengers well as an important part of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He regularly goes deep into the various sections and groups, organizes the workers for a study of Chairman Mao's teaching of serving the people wholeheartedly, and, in close relation with reality, conducts education in ideology and political line. He guides all in unfolding discussion on the special topic, "How can worker-peasant-soldier passengers be better served?", and, through personal investigation and study and repeated

practice, he has changed some of the systems of service that were inconvenient to passengers. Without increasing personnel and through making rational arrangements, the six ticket selling windows are increased to nine, so as to shorten the queue of passengers waiting for their tickets. A system of passenger traffic officer on duty is newly established; he promptly solves problems and answers questions of worker-peasant-soldier passengers. To help elderly, feeble, ill and disabled passengers as well as passengers who bring small children with them overcome difficulties getting on and off trains, a special "service carriage" is attached, in which service personnel will carry the luggage for them. All these measures effectively improve the quality of service and receive praise from worker-peasant-soldier travelers.

There is a doctor of internal medicine in Canton Railway Central Hospital who, poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past, had no deep affection for the working people and even made mistakes that damaged their health. Through personal participation in land reclamation and cultivation after her admission into the cadre school, she began to realize the greatness of the working people. She also heard recollection-of-bitterness and thinking-of-sweetness reports by the poor and lower-middle peasants, which awakened in her class feelings for the working people.

On one occasion, when she was giving treatment to a poor peasant, the old poor peasant said to her with emotion: "In the old society, when we working people were ill and wanted to have medical treatment, we had to send a sedan chair with bearers to bring him to us. First we had to promise him so many piculs of rice as well as good food and good wine. How could we afford it? We could do nothing but wait for death. Now Chairman Mao sends a doctor to us who wholeheartedly serves us poor and lower-middle peasants. In comparison the new society is like heaven and the old society was earth!" These words of the old poor peasant made her realize that the enthusiastic service given by medical workers to the working people embodied the Party's care for the masses and reflected the superiority of the socialist system. As a result, she realized all the more the seriousness of her mistakes and resolved to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers sincerely and wholeheartedly.

After returning to the hospital, she has come closer to the masses. When she is on duty in a section and during the days of mass disease prevention and treatment, she regularly goes deep into worksites and workers' residential areas, her medical kit on her back, and inquires after the health of the workers and their dependents, giving them medical treatment. When a patient is critically ill, she fights for his life for days and nights without stopping, often forgoing sleep and food. When she is not busy, she helps the nursing personnel in giving patients injections and medicines, empties night-pots, and waits on the patients. Those who know her say that she is like another person after having been sent down.

Revolutionary Crucible That Improves Style of Work

During the period when they are sent down for labor, all in-service cadres take part in the three major revolutionary struggles as ordinary laborers

regardless of their official position, and receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. This plays a big role in eradicating official airs, apathy, self-conceit and squeamishness and in changing the style of work of separation from the masses and from reality. Many comrades have also studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works on the materialistic theory of reflection, criticized the idealist transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, purged their idealist spirit, and raised their consciousness of firmly upholding dialectical materialism.

After their return to their offices, they firmly uphold the mass line and the primacy of practice, put the emphasis of their work on the basic level, and widely initiate investigations and study. Statistics show that more than 2,000 cadres of Canton Railway Bureau and its sub-bureaus and basic-level units went to the first line of production last year to stay there for work. On the one hand they learned from the masses, and on the other hand they conducted investigations and study, summed up experience, and effectively pushed forward revolution and production in the whole bureau.

After their return to their office, 13 cadres of the revolutionary committee of the Canton Engineering Section sent down to the cadre school for study have improved to varying degrees their ideological style and method of work. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Coming from the masses, going back to the masses," Ch'en Lai-ch'un, secretary of the Party committee, went deep into the Sheklung engineering area to stay and work. Summing up the experience of Sheklung engineering area in learning from Tach'ing, he promptly called an on-the-spot conference, setting in motion a mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" throughout the whole section. This section has adopted mechanized railway maintenance on the Canton-Shenchun line, which has produced marked results in increasing work efficiency and reducing labor intensity. Many comrades thought that this experience should be introduced to other lines. But some held that since the traffic flow on the Canton-Peking line was of high frequency, safety of operation of mechanized railway maintenance could not be insured. Ch'en Lai-ch'un went to Yuant'an with some cadres, and after more than twenty days of investigation and study proved that mechanized railway maintenance was possible. Not long ago, the Canton Railway Sub-Bureau called an on-the-spot meeting on mechanization of railway maintenance at Yuant'an, where the experience of the cadres was introduced.

Ch'en Feng-ming, head of the supplies group of the engineering section, is of working class background, but under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past, he acquired the style of an official and overlord and showed no concern for the masses. Through being sent down for labor and renewed study, he has gradually recovered his feelings of the working people and his style of work is more practical and profound than before. In the past when some workers asked him to solve the problem of mending of overalls and gloves, he replied simply without first carrying out investigation and study: "You may get someone to do the mending for you and then bring the vouchers here for reimbursement." After his study of Chairman Mao's works in the cadre school, and from the fact that he had

worn out three pairs of gloves in the half year of his being sent down for labor, he realized that his lack of concern for the difficulties of the workers in the past was an expression of his loss of affection for the working people. After returning to his work post, he organized a sewing group of workers' dependents which mended the overalls and gloves of the railway maintenance workers of the whole section, utilizing waste and used materials for the purpose. In this way it is possible to save material, reduce expenses, and give the worker masses convenience.

- Joint Reporting Group of Canton Railway Bureau

* * *

An Important Turning Point

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1972)

It has been more than two years since I left the hsien "May 7" Cadre School and returned to my office and work. Every time I recall the fighting life during my being sent down for labor, I feel I am still intimately involved in it. It was an important turning point in my life.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was a member of the standing committee and head of the propaganda department of the old Party committee of the hsien. At that time I always thought that a man like me, who had been bathed in the bitter water of the old society and had gone through the ordeals of the war years after joining in the revolution, would not have any problem in time of peace. As a result of my having carried this ideological burden, I gradually slackened my study of Chairman Mao's works and my own ideological remolding. Consequently I assumed more and more official airs, was separated from labor and from the masses, and, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, I made many mistakes in my work.

For a long time I failed to see or notice the slow, insidious change wrought in me by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. I was completely unaware of the change and its attendant danger though I was physically in it. Then came the revolutionary storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It sounded the alarm for me. It was not until my going to the "May 7" Cadre School to study and for tempering in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's directive, "The broad masses of cadres go down for labor," that I began to know myself again. It was this excellent opportunity to study anew given to me by Chairman Mao that woke me up and enabled me to take a new step on the way of continuing to make revolution.

On one occasion students of the cadre school went to Kuantaonan production brigade of Lungch'uan commune to join in the "three autumn" labor. I peeled potatoes together with some commune members. After a while, I was left far behind by the commune members. I was ashamed of myself and did everything I could to catch up with them. In my hurry I spilled the potatoes and they were all over the place. I thought it did not matter whether I picked them up or not. But one of the old poor peasants who worked with me, seeing my plight, put down his knife and, while sweeping the place clean, said to me, "Old Hsiao, it doesn't matter if you are a bit slow, but the potatoes shouldn't be discarded. It would be a great pity to throw away all these potatoes. They are very useful if you pick them up and use them for feed for the collectively owned pigs." The words and action of the old poor peasant greatly moved me. In comparison, my thoughts were a long way removed from his.

That afternoon I went to harrow the fields with the old poor peasant. I often did this same job in the past. But this time my arms ached not long after I worked with the rake. I was tired. The land was raked unevenly and the rows looked highly irregular. Moreover, my hands were

blistered. I looked at the old poor peasant and saw that he was doing a good job--his rows were straight and evenly spaced and he seemed to be exerting little effort at it.

When I lay on the k'ang that night, my mind was not at rest. Born in a family of poor and lower-middle peasants, I was capable of doing any farm job--either in the fields or on the treshing and drying grounds. After I joined in the revolution in 1945, I continued to do farm jobs wherever I went and was never afraid of them. But why have I changed so greatly now? Not only did I bungle my job, but moreover my thoughts and feelings were far removed from those of the poor and lower-middle peasants--the old poor peasant was pained at seeing the spilled potatoes, but I did not care at all. The more I thought about it, the more I realized that it was renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i who had wrought this change in me. It was owing to the poisonous influence of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line that I gradually lost my natural color of the working people.

Having found the root cause of the illness, I also made clear the direction in which to advance. During my stay in the cadre school I practically participated in labor, humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, conscientiously read books in relation to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, and strove hard to eradicate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in me.

After a period of tempering in labor my hands were more calloused than ever before. I acquired again the skills for doing farm work, and moreover the habit of doing physical labor. Now whenever I go to the countryside, I always do labor. I feel ill at ease if I do not do labor. Compared with the days before the great cultural revolution, since I have shed my official airs and actively take part in physical labor, the poor and lower-middle peasants are now coming closer to me. They willingly let me know their innermost thoughts and consult with me when any problem crops up. Some commune members familiarly call me a "village cadre."

After the re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants, my thoughts and feelings have undergone a great change. When I went to work in the countryside in the past, I always assumed the "airs" of a department head. One day I saw the masses taking nightsoil from a cesspool, and I took a long detour just to avoid them. Now whenever I see people doing the same job, I join in.

Once I went to Liutechuang production brigade of Wuning commune, where I put up at the home of an old poor peasant woman who was a surviving dependent of a martyr. Seeing that her pig pen was full of dung and there was no one to clean it up for her, I got up early one day, went into the pen, and thoroughly cleared the pen of manure. My clothes were all soiled with mud and dung. But the old woman said, highly pleased, "I did not expect that a cadre from the hsien would be so close to the heart of us poor and lower-middle peasants. You are really quite different from the cadres before the great cultural revolution!"

Chairman Mao says: "Everything depends on whether the ideological and political line is correct or not." My own change after being sent down for labor also demonstrates this truth. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i can only poison the cadres and turn them into "three-separation" officials and overlords. Only by going down for labor and following the "May 7" road under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will it be possible for cadres to speed up realization of their own ideological revolutionization.

Hsiao Lo-shan,

Deputy Chief of Political Department
of Revolutionary Committee of
Maop'ing Hsien, Shantung

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Among the Masses, Wholeheartedly for the People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 19, 1972)

Since March 1970, nearly 1,000 in-service cadres of Hsinchin hsien, Liaoning Province, have left their offices at one time or another for "May 7" cadre schools for tempering in response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Cadres in active service should also be sent down for labor in groups." In this big crucible of revolution they have received a big education. One of their important achievements is a deepening of their understanding of Chairman Mao's mass line. After their return to their work posts, many comrades constantly bear in mind the interests of the masses and closely rely on them in their work. They are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

As a result of their being sent down for labor, many cadres deeply realize the truth that the masses are the true heroes. They realize all the more that they can conduct revolution and production well only by closely relying on the masses. Having returned to their work posts, they always consult with the masses whenever they encounter problems and regularly go to the masses to carry out effective investigation and study. Their style of work has changed considerably.

While he was in a "May 7" cadre school, Li Min-fu, deputy leader of the revolutionary leadership group of the communications and capital construction system of the hsien was in charge of the construction of a barracks. As soon as the task was put forward, he asked himself: Can we build houses without tile makers and sufficient materials? Later, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Self-reliance and hard fight," all actively made suggestions and thought of ways to overcome difficulties, and finally they succeeded in erecting a 21-room timberless domed house. This made Li Min-fu realize deeply that things could be done successfully if he relied on the masses resolutely, but that nothing would be achieved if he was separated from the masses.

After his return to his office, Li Min-fu was sent to a backward unit to stay there for work together with another leadership comrade, to solve the "long-standing, big, and difficult" problems there. At the time some comrades said that the difficulty of the unit lay in members of its leading squad who were self-conceited and self-complacent, would not take orders from one another, and were split in disunity. Li Min-fu refused to jump to any conclusions hastily, but went to the worker masses to carry out investigation and fact-finding. He was enlightened by the words of an old worker, who said to him: "Old Li, you don't know that in our unit bad men do not stink and good men are not good smelling!" Thereupon Li and the other comrade went to do labor, study the Party's basic line for the entire socialist period, and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, all together with the workers. They thus increased the consciousness of the cadres and the masses of class struggle and line struggle, and launched a massive accusation and exposure of the class enemy. With the lid taken off the class struggle in this unit, a bad man who had infiltrated the leadership squad was expelled. They further roused the masses to expose

deeply the sabotage activities of a small handful of class enemies. As a result, good men could raise their heads again while bad men were forced to bow theirs in admission of their guilt. The leadership squad was more closely united than ever and a new situation appeared in revolution and production.

"Cadres who come out of the cadre school think what the workers, peasants and soldiers think and share their anxieties," this is what the masses say in praise of these cadres. An outstanding example is Chao Fa, who is in charge of Ch'engtzut'an bus station in Hsinchin hsien.

Chao Fa joined in the revolution in 1943. During the difficult days of the anti-Japanese war, he lived and fought together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. When the poor and lower-middle peasants had no rice to cook, Chao Fa and his comrades would spare some of their dry rations for the peasants. When the peasants had no firewood, Chao Fa and his comrades would cut firewood for them even if it was snowing and the wind was blowing hard.

In 1952 Chao Fa was transferred to a civilian job and was made head of the bus station. Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and separated from reality, from the masses and from labor, he gradually acquired official airs and became estranged from the workers, peasants and soldiers. In winter, when he saw that there was no fire in the waiting room of the bus station, it did not worry him at all.

Last spring, when he was studying in the cadre school, he went with several comrades to Laoku production brigade of Ch'engtzut'an commune to stay there and do labor. The elderly leader of the brigade told them the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the villages, while the old poor peasants made recollection-of-bitterness and thinking-of-sweetness reports to them. All this deeply educated Chao Fa. That night, braving the cold of early spring, he and his comrades went to call on the poor and lower-middle peasants and had heart-to-heart talks with them, hearing their views on the work of the bus station.

The tempering in the three major revolutionary struggles and the patient education from the poor and lower-middle peasants made Chao Fa realize that the attitude one adopted toward workers, peasants and soldiers was not a general problem but a problem of stand and line. After that, he always thought of what the workers, peasants and soldiers thought and shared their anxieties.

Ch'engtzut'an bus station is a transport hub from which bus routes go to Fuhsien, Chuangho, and the hilly area north of Hsinchin. It is also a railway terminal of the Dairen-Ch'engtzut'an line. Here bus departures are frequent and the flow of passengers is great. In the past, after the arrival of a train, passengers getting off the train had to go hurriedly to the bus station half a li away to get their bus tickets. This phenomenon was witnessed by Chao Fa many times, but he thought it a normal thing.

After returning from the cadre school, however, he thought otherwise because his feelings had changed. He studied together with the personnel of the station Chairman Mao's teachings on serving the people and discussed with them the problem, consulted with the relevant unit of the railway, and adopted the measure of selling bus tickets on the trains. That spared the train passengers the trouble of running to the bus station to buy tickets after they departed from their train. But nonetheless, the passengers still had to walk more than half a li to the buses after they got off their trains. Chao Fa said to himself: Why couldn't we move the bus stops to the railway terminus itself? His idea had the support of all the service personnel of the bus station. When the buses, full of passengers from the train, moved slowly out of the railway station, the workers, peasants and soldiers said with gratification: "Ch'engtzut'an bus station thinks of everything in serving the people!"

- Political Work Group of Revolutionary Committee of Hsinchin Hsien

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LINE EDUCATION

Carry Out Intensive Line Education for the Cadres and the Masses

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 22, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, February 21, 1972) In close relation with the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles, the Party committee of the Shanghai Tractor and Automobile Industrial Company carries out penetrating education in ideology and political line for the cadres and masses and pushes forward the rapid development of revolution and production in the whole company.

This company specializes in the manufacture of various types of tractors, agricultural machinery and trucks and operates more than 60 plants and factories. Following the development of industrial and agricultural production in China, the tasks shouldered by this company have become heavier and heavier. At the beginning of last year, some of the cadres of this company, thinking that work for 1970 had been carried out quite well, were a bit self-indulgent. However, on taking another look at the new year they again felt the task very heavy and thought of relying on the upper level for help in solving their problems.

When the Party committee of the company learned about that, it organized everybody to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and directed everybody, with reference to reality, to analyze the danger and cause of such thinking. Holding many Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, comrades of the Party committee unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation which enabled everyone to realize that there was not the slightest ground for self-conceit and self-complacency, and the thought of waiting for the upper level to solve their problems was also wrong. In the new year they should see not only the side of the arduous work ahead but also the enormous enthusiasm for socialism inherent in the people, maintain going deep into the masses, strengthen investigation and study, guard against idealist transcendentalism and the theory of productive forces, and better mobilize the activism of the masses.

Immediately following that, the leading members of the Party committee led a number of cadres and went separately into the basic level for investigation and study. In the investigation, they discovered that the broad masses of basic-level cadres, workers and technicians had a strong determination to fulfill the state plan, and in great numbers asked the company for permission to take up more tasks. The revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of workers in going all out profoundly educated the Party committee members of the company and the departmental staff members. By further criticizing the mood of self-conceit and self-complacency and the style of "sitting, waiting and wanting," and by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they correctly handled the relation between revolution and production, between politics and business

and between people and things and pushed forward the development of production in the whole company. Last year the total industrial value of this company showed an increase of 13.7 percent over that of 1970 and the state plan for various types of trucks and tractors was overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

In the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line, the Party committee of Shanghai Tractor and Automobile Company, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Historical experience merits attention," has mobilized the cadres and masses of the company to study seriously the history of the struggle between the two lines inside the Party, and reflecting on the process of the struggle between the two lines in the company itself, developed an in-depth revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. By summing up the positive as well as the negative aspects of the experience, it continues to raise the awareness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for everyone.

In 1958, guided by the Party's general line, "Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results," this company trial manufactured and produced many types of tractors and trucks. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the production level of the whole company kept on rising steeply, and by 1960 the total industrial output value had risen to three times that of 1958. However, because of the bourgeois reactionary line frantically pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Shanghai who made use of the temporary setbacks caused by the three years of natural disasters to cut down and kill in a big way the production of tractors and trucks, the only complete set of trucks this company was able to manufacture in 1962 were two types of 4-ton "Communications" brand truck, and the production of tractors was for a time suspended.

The great proletarian cultural revolution completely smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and the broad masses of workers by persisting in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, caused a new situation to appear quickly once more in the production of tractors and trucks. In recent years, not only has there been a greater increase in the output of tractors and trucks, but the workers have also designed on their own such new products as a 45-horsepower tractor, 2-ton, 15-ton and 32-ton heavy duty trucks as well as land rovers. By means of reviewing the history of the struggle between the two lines inside the Shanghai Tractor and Truck Industrial Company, the broad masses of workers in the whole company were able to further comprehend Chairman Mao's great instruction "Everything depends on the correctness or incorrectness of ideology and political line." Everybody profoundly realized that contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line would lead to setbacks and detours and firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line would lead to sure victory everywhere.

On the basis of a review of the history of the struggle between the two lines inside the company itself, the Party committee of the company has also, in connection with some existing problems in reality and struggle,

carried out penetrating education in ideology and political line. In the Shanghai Truck Engine Plant, because of the fact that action among some of the leading members was not in concert, a small handful of class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to create trouble, fanned up nihilism, and for a long time prevented problems in engine, cylinder and drive-chain quality to be solved.

In order to solve this problem, the leading members of the Party committee of this company went deep into reality, assisted the Party committee of this plant to strengthen ideological construction, and by mobilizing the masses to grasp class struggle and line struggle vigorously, struck out at the sabotaging activities of the small handful of class enemies, and as a result better mobilized the socialist activism of the masses as well as enabled the situation of revolution and construction in the whole plant to quickly change for the better. Last year, the production of truck engines in this plant showed an increase of 40 percent over 1970, and the long-standing unsolvable problem of quality was also resolved.

Due to the vigorous grasping of the guideline of line struggle by the Party committee and Party organizations at various levels in this company, there has been a very great change in the spiritual feature of the whole company. The revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" has penetrated deeper into the hearts of the people and further play has been given to socialist cooperation and study. Because of the conscientious development of socialist cooperation in many factories and plants, the state plans for sedans and heavy duty trucks which in the past were believed to be unfulfillable were all overfulfilled ahead of schedule last year. Technical innovation activities have been developed in a flourishing manner in the whole company. Party organizations of the various plants have all been able to promote their role of fighting bastions enabling some of the advanced units to become more advanced. Backward units are also undergoing a pronounced change and some have already swiftly caught up with the ranks of the advanced.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

New Achievements Scored for January Production on the Industrial and Communications Fronts

- Press on triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Output of many major products in metallurgical, fuel, chemical, machinery, light industry and other fields shows a big-margin increase over the corresponding period of last year along with a greater variety and better quality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 22, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, February 21, 1972) Stepping into the fighting year of 1972, our working class full of confidence pressed on triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and scored new achievements in industrial production, communications and transportation for January.

For January this year, output of many major products in metallurgical, fuel, chemical, machinery, light industry and other fields showed a big-margin increase over the corresponding period last year. Monthly output of crude oil, raw coal, electric power, steel, timber and chemical fertilizer has chalked up increases over the corresponding period last year from 12 to 27 percent. For many products there is greater variety, and an improvement in quality is also noted. Transportation volume of the communications and transportation departments has also registered an increase. Railway freight transportation went up by 13 percent over January last year.

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Liaoning, Shantung, Kiangsu, Hopei, Shansi, Honan and other provinces and municipalities fulfilled the January industrial production plans in a relatively satisfactory manner. Total industrial output for Peking in January was 17 percent larger than that of the corresponding period last year. Eight industrial bureaus of the whole municipality overfulfilled ahead of schedule production plans for January. Total industrial output for Shanghai in January was up by 10.4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Output of many major products showed a big-margin increase over the corresponding period last year. Total January industrial output for Liaoning Province rose by 14.8 percent over the corresponding period last year.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The line is the lever and the key to our goals." From the beginning of this year, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Party committees at various levels in various areas continuously led the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel in the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, conducted penetrating education in ideology and political line, criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line penetratingly and carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies in a conscientious manner. A boost was given to the vigorous development of revolution and production.

This year, various departments and Party committees in different areas have further strengthened centralized leadership over industrial and mining enterprises. They doggedly persist in placing proletarian politics in command and the proper handling of various economic tasks. Arrangements for production and construction efforts in 1972 have been made ahead of schedule. The CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee called a grasp-revolution and stimulate-production conference of responsible persons of ch'ü and bureaus in the preceding year to sum up experience involving strengthening of Party leadership over economic work in 1971. Preparations for this year's production work are intensified. In the whole municipality, total industrial output achieved for January was up by 25.3 percent over the corresponding period last year.

The Party committees of various areas and various industrial and mining enterprises this year keep on arousing the masses in unfolding a penetrating mass campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry and strengthen enterprise management. The responsible persons of the CCP Lanchow Municipal Committee have led over 200 cadres to some factories to stay at selected spots. Line education is linked with the struggle-criticism-transformation effort to arouse the masses to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and establish and round out economic accounting, quality inspection, equipment servicing and maintenance and other regulations and systems with due regard to problems existing in enterprise management. Production is guaranteed to proceed in a smooth manner. For January this year, the whole municipality fulfilled ahead of schedule its industrial production plan, total industrial output was more than 25 percent larger than that of the corresponding period last year.

The Light and Textile Industry Bureau of Shensi Province in January called a system-wide experience-exchange conference to learn from Tach'ing in industry. Experiences were exchanged in the building of sections and groups, the strengthening of enterprise management and the further improvement of product quality and in other fields. Main weaving and spinning factories were organized to revise systems for equipment maintenance and management. This made for a steady improvement in quality. The percentage of first-grade, storage-ready products rose by 97.91 percent.

At present, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts of the whole country are determined to press on with their efforts in the better implementation of the general line, "Go all out, aim high and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results." It is also their determination to strive for higher output, greater variety, better quality and a lower consumption and the establishment of a chain of linked-up work processes on the basis of a successful battle in mining this year in the struggle for the over-all fulfillment of the state plans.

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ROLE OF WOMEN

Women of Our Country Play A Major Role in the Three Major Revolutionary Movements

- Thanks to the leadership and care of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, February 22, 1972) Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the broad masses of women of our country, along with the people of the whole country, have stood up politically, economically and culturally and undergone profound changes in spiritual outlook. Brimming over with vim and vigor, they fight on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements for class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment and played a major role in socialist revolution and construction.

Now, more and more women are assuming important duties in leadership posts of the Party and the state at various levels. A large number of elite women have joined the Chinese Communist Party. Under the Party's leadership, they have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and joined the broad masses in winning one new victory after another in the three major revolutionary struggles.

"It is a different age. Men and women are alike. What male comrades can do their female counterparts also can." Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, our women have energetically contributed toward the building of a great socialist motherland on various fronts. In the Tach'ing Oilfield, large numbers of female workers, female cadres and female technical personnel are playing an active part in oil mining, oil refining and oilfield building. In various support-service departments, they have developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Together with their male comrades, they have rendered meritorious service in exploring and building Tach'ing.

With the help of old workers, the young women's oil extraction team of the Tach'ing Oilfield established in September, 1970 developed the spirit of "the Man of Iron" and managed the oilfield with flying colors to be dubbed, "Detachment of Iron Women."

The electrical workers of the "March 8" Live Wire Free Operation Shift of the Canton Municipal Electric Power Supply Company developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act as they climbed rope ladders and scaled iron towers to become the first group of our country's female electrical workers to master the new technique of 220,000-volt high-tension live wire free operation.

After fighting a hard battle for 70 days, the women's bridge-building team of the Ch'iaoliang Brigade of Hsinlin ch'ü in the area of Anling, Tahsing, Heilungkiang, set up in the depths of the forests of Anling, Tahsing, a 110-meter-long and 5-meter-wide 5 span reinforced concrete highway bridge for cargo transportation purposes.

From its establishment in 1963, the "Detachment of Iron Women" of the Tachai Brigade, Hsiyang hsien, Shansi province have stood all along on the forefront of production struggle. Rubbing shoulders with male commune members, those of the detachment fought hard on the peak of the Hut'ou Mountain to transform "seven ditches, eight ridges and one slope." A thriving socialist new village was built.

Millions upon millions of housewives in cities and towns in all parts of the country have stepped out on their doorsteps to set up various neighborhood factories and service ventures. The Peking Municipal Yüehyün Semi-Conductor Equipment No. 1 Factory devoted to the manufacture of semi-conductor special-purpose equipment--automatic temperature control diffusion furnaces--grew out of a neighborhood factory run by a number of housewives. The diffusion furnaces produced by them at present are being supplied to 20-odd provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country. Meanwhile, continuous efforts are made in the trial-manufacture of other new products. Under the inspiration of the slogan, "We are not without two hands. We will quit eating without working," a large number of city and town women have gone to mountainous and rural areas to reclaim wasteland, playing a role in the development of agricultural production.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Let medical and health work focus on the countryside," the female medical personnel of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other major and medium cities have set up mobile medical teams to go deep into the midst of mountainous areas and grasslands to prevent and treat diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are warmly hailed by the broad masses.

In Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tibet, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Szechuan, Ninghsia, Fukien and other areas a large number of national minority female cadres have grown up. They have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to become an important force in socialist revolution and construction. Everywhere in the Party and administrative departments and in industrial and mining enterprises, schools, hospitals and scientific research institutes in these areas women of national minorities are assuming leadership duties. In the vast pastoral area of Tibet are found many serf-turned ch'ü Party committee female secretaries and Party branch female secretaries.

Tibetan female Communist Party member Ts'o-ch'i, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of T'u-men-k'o-la Coal Mine of the T'ang-ku-la Mountains, led a roving life in the old society with her mother and suffered all known privations. After liberation, she rose to become one of the first generation of mine workers of Tibet. In the great cultural revolution after she was elected vice chairman of coal mine revolutionary committee and a member of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region, she still

neither drew herself away from labor nor let the masses out of her mind. She won the great love of the masses.

Known as the secretary of the Party committee of Wu-chen-chao Commune of I-k'o-chao League, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Mongolian female cadre Pao-jih-li-tai was an oppressed slave before liberation. After liberation, with profound class feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, she led the local nomads and cadres in turning the area of Wu-chen-chao, "a white sheet of sandy land lashed by sandstorms and bedevilled with frequent disasters" into a new socialist pastoral area abounding in water and grass and alive with flocks of cattle and sheep.

In the fighting ranks of the PLA, large numbers of energetic female fighters have grown healthily, nurtured by the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Female flyer Chu Hui-fen, deputy commander of group of a certain air force unit was an orphan who wandered about the streets of Shanghai before liberation. Under the solicitous care and training of the Party, she joined the first group of female flyers of our country.

In military tele-communication, medical and health, cultural and athletic, national defense, scientific research and other fields, many female fighters have made important contributions. Women also constitute an important force of the militia.

Emulating the revolutionary predecessors of the "Red Detachment of Women," militia women of the "Red Company of Women" of Hsitao Brigade of Nanhai Commune, Yai hsien, Hainan Island, show the courage to advance in the three major revolutionary struggles. They have not only mastered such production skills as boat-rowing at sea, sail-setting, net-casting, fish-catching, etc., but also had at their fingertips a whole set of annihilate-the-enemy skills including how to be on the offensive or on the defensive at sea.

The Party committees and revolutionary committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions take the proper handling of work on women as an important task and seriously strengthen leadership over such an effort. Some provinces recently called special woman work experience-exchange meetings to stimulate the penetrating development of the women's movement. In some areas, line-education study classes are held for the benefit of those women cadres placed in leadership posts at various levels. At such classes, all conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant writings on the women's movement and criticize various reactionary absurdities spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers on the question of women. Consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution was further enhanced.

At present, guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the broad masses of women are ushering in the International Labor Women's Day, "March 8," with practical action in a battle for still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

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GRASSLAND

Hailiut'u--A New Town in the Grassland

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 23, 1972)

Hailiut'u--a new town in the grassland at the northern foot of the Yin Mountains, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, has presented a more prosperous and dynamic scene since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Set on a flat piece of grassland surrounded by mountains north of the Payen Naoer League, Hailiut'u is the site of the CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee of the Joint Intermediate and Posterior Wu-la-te [League]. Animal products from areas surrounding the grassland go through here to all parts of the country in support of the Motherland's socialist construction. All kinds of everyday consumer goods and subsidiary foodstuffs from various areas of the Motherland also pass through here to the homes of those nomads. The nomads' passionate love for Hailiut'u is underscored by the affectionate name given it, "Ma-nai-hao-t'e", (our city).

During the Spring Festival, Hailiut'u was enveloped in a gay and festive mood. Nomads astride camels and steeds converged here laying in their festive stocks. Sales departments of the National Trade Company were crammed full of piecegoods of all kinds garments and daily commodities. All day long an endless stream of customers was in evidence.

Before liberation, under the rule of feudal princes and dukes and nobility or the Kuomintang reactionary group, here within a radius of 100-odd li was a deserted scene except for a la-ma temple. Everywhere wild wolves lurked about and foxes and rabbits chased around. In 1949, Hailiut'u was liberated. The grassland was bathed in the radiance of the red sun. A new rising town gradually shaped up here. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the development of the animal-breeding industry, Hailiut'u was built into a more beautiful land. Now, it boasts of three spacious streets lined on both sides with offices, factories, shops schools and residential premises occupying a total built-up area of 70,000-odd square meters, with over 15,000 square meters for shops and factories newly built since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

This new rising grassland boasts of department stores, hospitals, hotels, cultural halls, "New China bookshops, a post office, a meteorological observatory, etc., as found in others cities and towns in the heartland of the Motherland. There are also a trading company for procuring animal products and factories devoted to the manufacture of means of production for pastoral areas and daily necessities for the nomads.

Now, in Hailiut'u there are farm implement, fur, soap, subsidiary foodstuff-processing, power-generation, shoe-making, automobile-repairing and other medium-sized and small factories and also light industrial workshops. These factories and workshops produce weed-cutting machines, weed-pulling machines, water pumps, cart equipment, horse saddles, weed-cutting sickles and wool-cutting shears and also horse-leather boots, woolen blankets, woolen boots and rugs and other products serving the needs of rural

and pastoral areas. Some products were turned out in enough quantities not only to satisfy local needs but also to sell in various pastoral areas. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, these factories and handicraft workshops showed new improvements in their products in regard to variety and pattern.

The cultural-educational enterprise in Hailiut'u also grew apace. Now here are a middle-school and three primary schools with over 1,500 students, many of them children of poor nomads. Ming Ken-hua, another little hero of the grassland who grappled with wind and snow storms and severe cold in saving a collective-owned flock of sheep following in the footsteps of Lung Mei and Yü Jung was studying in the primary school of the town.

Hailiut'u is also a hub of transportation in the Wo-la-t'e grasslands. Eleven highways stretch from here to 19 communes in the depths of the grasslands and across Paot'ou, Wuyüan, Linho and other cities to link up with the Paot'ou-Lanchow railway and Peking-Paot'ou railway. At the crack of dawn every day, the Hailiut'u Motor Passenger Transportation Station and the cargo transportation depots are alive with the voices of people and the blasts of horns. Loaded with passengers or with furs, grain, agricultural and animal-breeding machinery and daily commodities, cars filed out one by one in the smiling morning sun headed for the heartland or for various corners of the grasslands. In the past, nomads were hard put to it to travel on horses or camels. Now for a tough trip that used to take three or four days, only three or four hours' time is needed.

Looking back over the past and at the present, the people of Hailiu-t'u are overwhelmed with gratitude for the Communist Party and for Chairman Mao. From the pastures surrounding cities and towns and from the loudspeakers of the League Broadcasting Station constantly waft the strains of a soulful song in praise of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao:

Placed at the borderland,
We look across over Peking.
Flooding the grassland,
Is the sunshine from Peking.
Towering mountains and vast distances,
Do not dwarf our friendship, which
Defies expression in singing.
.....

(NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter)

* * *

LOW LEVEL CADRES

Shanghai Textile Worker-Cadres

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 23, 1972)

over
3,600 worker-cadres have come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the shanghai textile industry bureau, specialized companies and about 500 local factories.

many of these worker-cadres have over a decade of work experience. in all, they account for over 60 per cent of those working at the party and revolutionary committees at the plant level and above. 27 per cent of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees at the plant level and 34 per cent of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of revolutionary committees at the same levels are worker-cadres.

chairman mao teaches: "in order to guarantee that our party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution". the new cadres have made fresh contributions with the help of the party organizations and veteran cadres. in the course of the deep-going education in ideology and political line, they have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

although many have little schooling, the worker-cadres study hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. huang jung-ti, deputy secretary of the party committee of the shanghai no. 7 textile machinery plant, is one of these good worker-cadres. now forty-one, he became a child-labourer at 13 in the old society and never went to school. he found it very difficult when he began to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin. he would look at keepsakes of his bitter past -- a beggar's basket on the wall and a ragged garment by his bedside. this reminded him of his family's misery and inspired him to study hard. he pored over every passage, sometimes dozens of times. he pondered as he read, and asked people to explain what he did not understand. with amazing perseverance, he has in the past year or so repeatedly read five essays on philosophy by chairman mao including "on practice" and "on contradiction" and gone through "manifesto of the communist party", "anti-duhring" and four other marxist-leninist classics. in addition, he has written more than 40 articles on what he has learned from study and articles of revolutionary criticism. he has greatly raised his political consciousness and ability. in the same period he has gone to 80 work groups in the plant to make investigations and help them improve work.

tang wen-lan, deputy secretary of the party committee of the shanghai textile industry bureau, was one of the communists who during the great proletarian cultural revolution were in the van fighting against the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this new cadre, a child labourer in old china, has studied marxism-

leninism-mao tsetung thought still harder since becoming a leading cadre. she went with some other members of the party committee to the primary units and conducted investigations from the standpoint of class struggle and by analyzing classes. she led the masses in criticizing the ultra-left tendencies spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and implementing party policies. this deepened education in ideology and political line.

many new worker-cadres have high proletarian aspirations. they are courageous in blazing a new trail for china's industrial development. one is sun yu-fang, a standing party committee member of the shanghai textile machinery company. she attended a meeting in 1968 of representatives from woolen enterprises all over the country to appraise a wool comber designed by a shanghai research institute after ten years of efforts. some representatives said that the machine was an improved model but failed to break with foreign conventions. with the support of the leadership, she organized a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians to improve the machine. the group members went to more than 20 woolen mills in shanghai and other areas, making investigations and sounding out the workers' views. in a year of hard efforts, during which they conducted some 150 experiments and improvements, they devised a new-type of wool comber. this machine is one-third shorter and three-fourths the weight of the model designed by the shanghai research institute while its output per hour is double.

though in leading positions now, the worker-cadres have maintained the fine qualities of the working class by taking part in productive labour regularly. they work hard together with the masses and pay attention to their welfare. they have kept even closer ties with them.

hsu jih-ti, deputy secretary of the party committee of the shanghai no. 1 cotton mill, is still a full-time weaver. she pays warm attention to helping young workers raise their ideological and political consciousness. she often joins them in studying chairman mao's works in the dormitory.

wang lung-ying, a weaver of the shanghai no. 11 sheets factory, works as much as other workers though she is now deputy secretary of the factory party branch. she helped the workers study chairman mao's philosophical work "on practice" as a guide in making experiments. they devised a new work method that raised productivity 25 per cent.

acting on chairman mao's teaching "if our party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop", many old cadres in the city's textile industry are taking it as their bounden duty to help new worker-cadres increase their ability.

lin ai-chen, a young worker of the no. 1 glove factory, did not show much confidence in her work when she was elected a standing revolutionary committee member of the city's knitwear company. veteran cadre li huan-liang, deputy secretary of the company party committee, gave lin ai-chen warm-hearted help. he

organized a spare-time study group and helped lin ai-chen and other young cadres with their political study. he also encouraged lin ai-chen to work independently while giving her advice from time to time. when the party organization in the company carried out the movement of consolidating and building the party, he encouraged lin ai-chen to make investigations in four factories throughout the movement. he sent experienced cadres to assist her. thanks to this help, lin ai-chen and other new cadres quickly matured and were able to take the initiative.

the shanghai no. 8 cotton mill with 7,000 workers is familiar with the efforts of fang yi-chai, former party committee secretary of the mill, to select and train successors to the revolutionary cause. son of a poor peasant, fang yi-chai has gone through life-and-death struggles and made outstanding contributions in his more than 30 years of revolutionary experience. at the time of a new election of the mill party committee, many members of the party committee favoured 62-year-old fang yi-chai, the deputy secretary. taking the whole situation into account, fang yi-chai suggested that one of the young committee members should be chosen since two other old cadres were secretary and deputy secretary. he therefore proposed that chung chin-ti, a worker from childhood, be elected deputy secretary and he himself be a committee member. he also spoke to the higher levels on many occasions. he was elated when his proposal was adopted. after that he took the initiative in helping chung chin-ti. he worked from dawn till late in the evening and took on much of the routine work of the party committee. meanwhile he found time to help the new cadres. what he did moved the mill's cadres, old and young.

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Changes Come to Peking Neighborhood

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1972)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought profound changes in the thinking of the inhabitants in the peinsinchiao neighbourhood of peking. guided by the ninth party congress line of unity for victory, they pay attention to a wider range of affairs and have organized themselves to do new things.

concern ourselves with affairs of state

neighbourhood now has a lively political atmosphere. the inhabitants study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought every day. evening political study classes are attended by all who work in the neighbourhood undertakings. even retired people have set up study groups. apart from factory and office workers and students who study in their own organizations, and children under seven, 80 per cent of the inhabitants are taking part in political and cultural studies and in criticizing the bourgeoisie.

peihsinchiao was mainly inhabited by working people in pre-liberation days. here lived rickshaw pullers, coolies and beggars haunted by hunger and unemployment.

the communist party and chairman mao brought them liberation in 1949. the people could never forget the bitterness of the old society and deeply cherish their new life. with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao and socialism, the working people understand that chairman mao's revolutionary line guided them to emancipation and that the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat guarantees their present happy life. and that is why they promptly responded when chairman mao called on the whole country to read and study seriously and carry out education in ideology and political line. they combined their study with criticism of the crimes and fallacies of liu shao-chi and other swindlers who wanted to restore capitalism in china.

elderly shang hsiu-chen hates the old society and has strong class feeling for the new. she is determined to study revolutionary theory in order to criticize the reactionary fallacies. she joined the philosophic studies organized by the party branch of the neighbourhood where she lived. in one year's time she read through five philosophic works of chairman mao's. citing her own experience, she criticized idealist apriorism on the subject of mental capability. she said: "didn't i learn to read and write by studying? there is no 'innate mental capability'. in the old society the rich people mocked me and said i was foolish and couldn't do anything. is this true? no exclamation it's a lie. liu shao-chi and other swindlers threw mud on us working people and described themselves as having great innate mental capabilities. what they really want is a capitalist comeback. they speak for the landlords and capitalists and are agents of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. what a pipe-dream. we wouldn't let them do it."

retired factory and office workers are active in these studies. retired veteran woman worker chia hsin-hsien is on the lane party branch committee and helps the inhabitants with reading and study and raising their theoretical level. she joined the revolution in yenan in 1939. though retired, she has never let her revolutionary drive wane.

through study and revolutionary mass criticism, the inhabitants have gained a better understanding of state affairs, raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, and formed a vigorous revolutionary force. dozens of activists, mostly housewives over 40, have joined the communist party. some of them are on leading posts of party committees of the district and neighbourhood.

on "may 7" road

the lanes in the day time change when factory workers and school children have gone off. then the production groups and service centres take over. they all belong to the "may 7" factories where the housewives are working, busy with hand stitching and embroidery, making gloves, school-bags and suits, washing and mending clothes, making things for big factories and collecting garbage for pig-raisers on the outskirts.

the scene recalls the big leap forward year of 1958. at that time large numbers of housewives set up many neighbourhood factories and began production. under the guidance of the general line for building socialism, these small factories have gone through a process of fourteen years of development and have their place in industrial production. most of the housewife-workers are over 40 now. they have become leading members of their factories and veteran workers. with the pride of pace-setters on the "may 7" road indicated by chairman mao, they declared: "with our two hands, we also can help build up socialism."

housing construction used to be a man's job. but, armed with mao tsetung thought, 40-year-old kao feng-ju led a dozen housewives in making a break-through by putting up a three-room workshop. the work went well on their first try. this inspired other women who wanted to build workshops on their own and came to her for advice. she was once invited to help build a sewing shop. up early and turning in late, she directed the work while others learned in the course of doing. the women got all the material they needed and worked rain or shine. their spirit moved factory workers who came to help after shifts. a workshop accommodating 46 sewing machines was completed in two months. kao feng-ju was called an "indigenous expert".

there are six "may 7" factories in the neighbourhood with 94 production teams and service centres in the lanes. the workers total about 2,000. all who can work participate and do what they can. the factories last year accumulated 180,000 yuan in public funds apart from paying the workers' wages and public benefits.

organization produces strength

the community is well organized. when rain threatened one summer day last year, more than 10,000 unbaked bricks were being dried out-of-doors. a notice from the community party branch and community committee at once mobilized several hundred residents to move the bricks indoors. realizing the strength of the collective effort, the residents enhance their unity to improve their well-being.

the 30 lane community committees all have medical stations, each staffed by four to ten health workers who serve in their spare time. they are housewives who have been trained in acupuncture, injections and the treatment of common diseases. there are also small pharmacies which prepare some of the medicine. the lane community committees also regularly launch mass health campaigns. old residents often contrast health and environmental hygiene of the past with the present and attribute the changes to the improving of their living standards.

all school-age children are at school. the community committees send representatives to manage the schools and give coaching when classes are out. a vice-chairman of yushu lane community committee joined the peihsiaochieh school revolutionary committee and gives the pupils education in class struggle. seeing the growing political consciousness of the younger generation, she is very happy.

the community set up 10 nurseries in order to lighten the burden of mothers. children are given good care in nurseries by people like grandma chi. she said her health is good and she would serve the people well. she goes to the nursery early in the morning to take care of the children. she has bought playthings for the children out of her wages. she has said that she will give all her energy to training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Shanghai Strides Forward on Socialist Road

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 22, 1972)

the workers have turned china's biggest metropolis of shanghai into an important industrial base for the country in 22 years since liberation.

they achieved this by developing socialist production with revolutionary enthusiasm in working hard for the prosperity of the country.

making inroads via the trading port of shanghai, the imperialists worked in collusion with the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation to plunder china's resources, exploit china's cheap labour and dump their goods on the chinese market. shanghai was then a colonial and semi-colonial city.

the value of heavy industrial output made up only 13 per cent of the city's total industrial output value in the liberation year of 1949. most of the machine plants were small and equipped with antiquated machine tools. they did repairs and made machine parts and could not manufacture independently. the cotton mills, which outnumbered other factories at that time, were dependent on american cotton and foreign equipment. imperialist aggression and plundering and cruel oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries reduced shanghai on the eve of liberation to such a state that production was in chaos, prices went sky-high and the people were unable to make ends meet. the working people lived in dire poverty.

under chairman mao's wise leadership, the workers and other people of shanghai after liberation dealt effective blows at the speculation and profiteering perpetrated by the remnant kuomintang forces and the bourgeoisie, restored and developed production, stabilized prices and halted inflation. they achieved all this by means of the great strength of the political power of the proletariat and the socialist state-owned economy.

under unified state planning, they have transformed shanghai's industrial structure since the beginning of the first five-year plan for developing the national economy in 1953. it has made big efforts to develop the metallurgical, machine-building and other branches of heavy industry and started many new industrial branches. all this is in line with chairman mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

shanghai's industrial production and construction has gone ahead faster during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the several thousand factories on the banks of the whangpoo river have formed a big network with a fairly wide range and capable of making different kinds of products.

the annual increase in total value of industrial output has averaged 13 per cent over the past 22 years. the 1971 total value of industrial output in shanghai was 14 times that of 1949.

during the half century from 1893 when the first small steel-making plant was set up till the eve of liberation, shanghai's highest annual steel output was no more than 6,900 tons and only two kinds of carbon steel were made.

now daily steel output far exceeds the total annual output of pre-liberation days and the varieties now number more than 1,000, half of which are high grade and alloy steels. varieties of rolled steel have increased from the pre-liberation 40 to 17,000. plants and workshops producing medium plate, sheet, seamless tubes, shaped tubes and silicon steel sheet have been set up one after another.

the machinery industry now supplies the state with large quantities of equipment for the metallurgical, mining, petroleum, power and chemical industries and big machine tools and precision instruments and meters and other products. shanghai's shipbuilding industry could only make small boats or do repairs before liberation. however, in 1970 and 1971 it built twelve 10,000-ton ships. shanghai had not a single car made by china before liberation but now it can mass-produce various kinds of lorries and cars including a 32-ton heavy-duty truck for mining.

fundamental changes have taken place after technical transformation of enterprises built before 1949. the general plant of the china agricultural machinery company run by kuomintang bureaucrat capitalism in collusion with imperialism before liberation had only a few buildings and production was limited to hoes, ploughs and simple farm implements. it is now a modern machine tool plant making precision grinding mills. the special, modern large grinding mills and the precision grinding mills turned out by the plant also supply fraternal countries. an old oil storage left by imperialism has been renovated into a big oil refinery that turns out more than 120 petroleum products.

the development of heavy industry has radically changed the city's industrial structure. its output value in 1971 accounted for over 50 per cent of the city's total industrial output value.

the textile and light industries have expanded greatly since 1949. output value of light industry in 1971 was seven times that in 1949. the textile industry is shanghai's oldest. most of the textile equipment left over by the old society was antiquated and of a host of types imported from different countries. the textile workers after liberation improved the old equipment to raise efficiency. though many spinning machines and weaving looms were sent elsewhere to build textile mills near sources of raw materials and readjust the distribution of the industry, shanghai's output of cotton yarn has increased 2.5 times and cloth double that before liberation.

agriculture on shanghai outskirts has had good harvests for ten years running. the city's supply of grain, cotton, edible oil, pigs, poultry, eggs, marine products and fruit is constantly increasing. the city has been self-sufficient in edible oil since 1965. vegetables have long been in sufficient supply with varieties increasing and fresh vegetables on sale the year round.

unemployment has long been eliminated in shanghai. the number of workers constantly rises with the expansion of industry. the number of workers in the city is now 2.5 times that of early post-liberation days. fankua lane was a slum before liberation with 202 households, nearly half of which were out of work. the residents have moved into new houses with modern facilities. and all able-bodied people now have work, with 72 per cent of the households having two or more persons with jobs. the lane also runs three production groups to enable many former housewives to take part in production. there are more than 4,000 such production groups in the city, involving 210,000 people. the workers enjoy labour insurance and other welfare benefits from the state or the collective. the government has raised wages on several occasions. the living standards of the people are being improved step by step and bank savings increase year by year.

the rising living standards of the workers and other labouring people are reflected in the thriving market situation. retail sales in the five years after the start of the cultural revolution rose 16 per cent compared with the five previous years. shops and stores draw large numbers of customers from morning till night in the more than 70 post-liberation workers' housing estates with modern facilities. the city's commercial centres -- nanking and huaihai roads -- are always crowded with shoppers. the number one department store, shanghai's biggest, offers more than 27,000 kinds of manufactured goods and is patronized by a hundred thousand customers a day. this rises to well over two hundred thousand on holidays.

this stands in sharp contrast to the idle luxury before liberation. shanghai's commerce then was comprador and speculative by nature and concentrated on a few trades that served the imperialists, bureaucrat compradors and bourgeoisie. restaurants, theatres, cafes, jeweller's and curio shops, ball rooms and brothels were concentrated in the whangpoo district which housed many foreign imperialist companies and the stock exchange. the imperialists, bureaucrat compradors and other exploiters led a dissolute life of extravagance while the workers and other labouring masses starved,

huddled in slums without running water, electricity or even windows. thousands upon thousands of people were homeless and slept in the open air. a cold wave in winter usually left several hundred corpses of the homeless frozen in the streets.

the party and government after liberation closed the stock exchange, reformed the old commerce and started and developed socialist commerce. guided by the principle of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly, the commercial workers have fostered a new style of work. many shops and stores set up special counters which open early in the morning and close late at night to serve the workers on morning and night shifts. some are open round-the-clock.

when shanghai was liberated, some imperialists vilified the chinese communist party and the chinese people as incapable of running a metropolis like shanghai and predicted that the communist party could not stay in the city more than three months. the history of the past 22 years gives the lie to these absurdities. the great leader chairman mao said on the eve of china's liberation in 1949, "we are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new. not only can the chinese people live without begging alms from the imperialists, they will live a better life than that in the imperialist countries."

"revolution can change everything". the profound changes that have taken place in shanghai in the past two decades are due to the efforts of the shanghai people in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they launched one mass movement after another for the socialist revolution, each deeper than the previous, under the dictatorship of the proletariat. each movement has promoted the growth of the productive forces. after the land reform, the campaign to suppress the counter-revolutionaries and the campaign against three evils and five evils (note), the city's total industrial output value in 1952 was 23 per cent more than the previous year. when great victory was won in the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce in 1956, gross industrial output value rose by 35 per cent over 1955. guided by the general line for building socialism, shanghai's industry developed by leaps and bounds in 1958 in the wake of the great victories won in the rectification movement and the struggle against the rightists. gross industrial output value that year was 5.5 times that in 1949. the great proletarian cultural revolution which chairman mao initiated and is leading has opened even broader vistas for the growth of the productive forces. in the period of the third five-year plan for developing the national economy (1966-1970), the cit's total industrial output value was 68 per cent higher than for the five years before the cultural revolution. it again rose considerably in 1971.

great changes have taken place in the thinking of the shanghai workers and other labouring people in the profound movement of the socialist revolution. in the fierce struggle between the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, they have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and deeply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and greatly

raised their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. "make new contributions to the chinese revolution and for supporting the world revolution" is their motto and they have lofty aspirations to dare to break new paths and do their work in a down-to-earth way.

doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind, shanghai shipbuilders built a 10,000-ton vessel on a small 3,000-ton berth. the machine building workers within 13 days built china's first machine for drawing silicon single crystals. many factories have revolutionized designing and produced new products with special characteristics to replace outdated machines based on foreign designs. the workers of the 50-year old yangshupu power plant with revolutionary spirit overcame the difficulties created by imperialist sabotage and bombing by the kuomintang reactionaries and transmitted electric current to factories, shops and living quarters soon after liberation. they also improved the old equipment and raised the generating capacity. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they broke with conventions and transformed the equipment in a planned way. the plant can now provide 30 per cent more electricity than its designed capacity.

shanghai, where the workers are most concentrated, has become a comprehensive industrial base under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee. it not only supplies other places in china with various kinds of raw materials, machinery, equipment and manufactured consumer goods but has also sent over a million skilled workers, cadres and technical personnel to aid major state construction projects.

note: the "three evils" mean corruption, waste and bureaucracy. the "five evils" mean bribery of government workers, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information from government sources for private speculation.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Peking Children's Hospital

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1972)

the peking children's hospital, one of china's biggest, handles over 2,000 out-patients daily, from new-born infants to children up to 14 years old. it has departments of internal medicine, surgery, infectious diseases, chinese traditional medicine, acupuncture and four others and six subsidiary departments. covering a floor space of 32,000 square metres, the hospital has 20 wards and 600 beds.

peking had only one children's hospital, a private institution with 25 beds before liberation. the medical fees put it beyond the reach of the working people. the communist party and the government took steps after liberation to protect the health of children and set up dozens of children's hospitals in big cities. the state devotes big appropriations annually to these hospitals and has lowered medical fees on several occasions.

the peking children's hospital was set up in 1955. it is open 24 hours a day to out-patients. in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people", the medical workers have made consistent efforts to improve their work and reduce the mortality rate of common diseases. the mortality rate from toxic dysentery before liberation was over 30 per cent. guided by chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work, the medical workers have worked tirelessly and succeeded in keeping the mortality rate down to about one per cent.

like all hospitals in china, the peking children's hospital combines treatment with prevention. the child care department popularizes hygienic knowledge among the people, nurseries, kindergartens and primary and middle schools in the neighbourhood. its staff regularly makes neighbourhood rounds to give infants and children china-made vaccines free of charge. this helps control the outbreak or spreading of some common diseases. smallpox and cholera have long disappeared in peking. measles and poliomyelitis, two common diseases among infants, have been basically eliminated in the past decade in the area around the children's hospital thanks to the use of an attenuated living measles vaccine and the attenuated living poliomyelitis vaccine given in pill form.

in warm response to chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", most of the medical workers of the hospital take turns making rounds of the countryside. there they receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, strive to remould their world outlook, give the peasants medical treatment and train "barefoot doctors" for the local people's communes.

following chairman mao's teaching "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them

to a higher level", the medical workers launched a mass movement to study china's medical legacy. more and more medical workers have mastered a combination of chinese traditional and western methods of treatment. the hospital has set up four wards specially for such treatment and made good progress. for instance, the mortality rate for serious cases of pneumonia caused by adenovirus went down from over ten per cent to below five per cent after the combined method was used.

this hospital is a base for teaching pediatrics and doing scientific research. it gives lectures to students of the peking medical college and trains pediatricians. a three-in-one group composed of old, middle-aged and young medical personnel for scientific research on common and recurrent diseases has been set up. in recent years, progress has been made in using the combined method of western and chinese medicine to treat common diseases among children and burns, in using acupuncture anesthesia on infant patients and in treating cerebral underdevelopment by acupuncture.

inspired by the line of unity for victory set by the ninth party congress, the medical personnel of the hospital are studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought more assiduously and are working to improve children's health.

TRADE PORT

Port of Shanghai Today

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 23, 1972)

the port of shanghai, one of china's major foreign trade ports, is bustling with activity. along the dozens of miles of the whangpoo river where the port is situated, from the estuary of the river to minhang, a rising industrial district, huge ocean-going freighters, many over 10,000 tons designed and made by china as well as from various countries of the five continents, are at anchor. on the docks, cranes and lorries of all types round the clock.

this century-old, all-season port in the middle of the chinese coast, is a hub of water and land transport, ranking first among chinese ports for the exchange of goods between town and countryside. a trade centre linked with more than one hundred countries and regions, it plays host every day to foreign ships and seamen and fosters profound friendship between the chinese people and the people of the rest of the world.

before liberation, however, the port of shanghai was an example of the untold suffering of old china. after the opium war of 1840, the imperialists seized control of the customs, piloting and dredging, and the port became a bridgehead for imperialist military, political, economic and cultural aggression against china. foreign warships and other vessels

sailing the whangpoo obeyed no law. they shipped in large quantities of weapons for the chinese reactionary regime to suppress the chinese people's revolutionary movements, dumped opium and surplus goods to poison the chinese people and seized industrial raw materials and other wealth the chinese working people had produced by sweat and blood. under the rule by the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries, the docks were shambles and the dockers struggled day and night against cold and starvation.

the port of shanghai returned to the people after liberation. guided by the great leader chairman mao's great principle "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", the port workers undertook large scale renovations and expansion. by their wisdom and strength they transformed hand loading and unloading into mechanized work. the work at the port is planned carefully and handling efficiency has risen.

the fifth working zone before liberation was rugged and filled with filthy pools of water and it was inadequately equipped. it is now covered with cement and tall, neat warehouses and multi-storied buildings flank the road. many pieces of loading machinery have been installed. six 10,000-ton ocean-going freighters can berth at this dock and simultaneously be loaded or unloaded.

the harbour has gradually been expanded with the growth of china's industry and agriculture and the constant increase in foreign trade. inspired in 1958 by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the dockers dared to think and act and built the ninth working zone -- a reinforced concrete dock for joint land and water transport service. the spur rail line go directly to the ship berths and goods is loaded without ever touching the ground. later, they built two big warehouses, each with a floor space of 8,600 square metres. lorries, electric fork lifts, cranes and trailers can move freely in these warehouses.

the dockers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has become higher during the great proletarian cultural revolution. under the guidance of the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels, the workers carried out technical innovations to raise the mechanization of loading. technical innovation groups have been formed in every working zone with the workers as the main force and including revolutionary cadres and technicians. doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind, they have devised new techniques and equipment. the number of cranes in 1971 was over 31 times that in the early days after liberation. over 70 per cent of the handling of goods is mechanized or semi-mechanized. for some kinds of goods it is 90 per cent.

a freighter with 20,000 tons of wheat anchored at the second zone of the harbour. the workers inserted the pneumatic suction pipes which they had designed and made by themselves during the cultural revolution and with the help of conveyer belts, the wheat moved directly from the holds into the warehouse. 200 tons

of wheat were unloaded every hour from each hold. the 20,000 tons of wheat were unloaded in less than two days. formerly only 12 tons of wheat were unloaded from each hold per hour.

with the increase in mechanization, the cargo handling capacity has been raised. the cargo handled every month in 1971 equalled one and a half times that handled in one year in the early post-liberation days.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the shanghai dockers have matured politically over the past two decades. in the old society they were called "coolies". today many of them have become engineers, captains, pilots or leading cadres in charge of port management. the leading bodies include 800 cadres promoted from among the workers, comprising two-thirds of all the cadres.

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AFFORESTATION

Afforestation Clothes Peking in Green

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

tree-planting since liberation has created a beautiful environment in peking. it used to be said of this ancient chinese capital that "a sandstorm blankets the sky when it's windy, and dust accumulates three feet deep after the wind."

a total of over 24 million trees have been planted in the city proper since 1949; the city had only 64,000 trees when it was liberated. today groves of chinese pines give an air of tranquillity to tienanmen square, and imposing chinese white poplars line the main east-west thoroughfare. all the major streets in the capital are aglow in summer when flowering trees like albizzia julibrissin burst into full bloom.

thanks to the post-liberation afforestation that covers 130,000 hectares, the many severely eroded hills in the suburbs now have a green mantle. trees line the highways, railways and rivers and around villages. these are more than 3,300 hectares of tree nurseries.

despite its long history, peking before liberation was notorious for its drab look due to the relative scarcity of trees. of the 64,000 trees, 50,000 were grown in the imperial palaces and the private courtyards of bureaucrats and capitalists. the rest were concentrated along a few streets near the residences of the imperialist aggressors and bureaucrats. the few natural woods around the city were denuded as a result of reckless felling by the kuomintang reactionaries.

after liberation peking residents warmly responded to chairman mao's call "cover the country with trees". they looked on this as an important measure to change the appearance of peking and develop production in the suburbs. the city districts and suburban counties set up organizations to guide the tree planting drives, earmarked funds, and allocated land for tree nurseries. government cadres, armymen, workers, residents and students turned out in tens of thousands during tree-planting drives. in the spring of 1971 alone, the people planted 18 million trees, afforested 1,300 hectares and cultivated over 1,000 hectares of tree nurseries in the suburbs and planted 1.2 million trees in the city proper.

tree-planting has helped improve the city's climate. 20,000 hectares of sandy land on the banks of the yungting, chaobai and other rivers were formerly a menace to the city. the people have planted over 1,000 kilometres of tree-belts along the river banks in the past few years to fix the sand. this once harmful "sand dragon", as people called it, is now chained.

tree-planting has improved working and living conditions for the labouring people.

the chungwen district was a slum before liberation, with a large population crowded into rickety housing with extremely bad sanitary conditions. these labouring people lived in utter poverty. the filthy open lunghsu (dragon beard) ditch passed through this area.

the people filled in the ditch and built a sewerage-system after liberation. a new lake was dug, which is now part of a park. the roads have been widened, old houses have been repaired and new buildings put up. over 250,000 trees have been planted. inhabitants in the buildings constructed above the former ditch call them "dwellings of happiness". they planted over 10,000 trees around the buildings.

beautiful taojanting park was a stretch of wilderness before liberation, with filthy stagnant pools. a man-made 19-hectare lake was dug in 1953, over 40,000 trees have been planted around it and lawns added.

the total acreage of the new parks is nine times that of the old ones. over 50 times more trees and many more varieties have been planted in the parks, compared with the time of liberation.

factories have planted trees at their entrances. new housing estates that cover 22 million square metres of floor-space are also afforested. this creates a pleasant living environment. over 40,000 trees have been planted in recent years around the new buildings of the hopingli residential centre in the northern suburbs of the city. this figure is about equal to the total number of trees in the seven major parks of peking before liberation.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Central China Mountain Hsien Sets Up Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 22, 1972)

the chengpu miao autonomous county in central china's hunan province has built 94 small hydro-electric power stations. most of them have a generating capacity of dozens of kilowatts and the smallest only has a capacity of several kilowatts.

industry and agriculture in this remote mountain area have benefitted. the county has built factories producing paper, cement, medicine and insecticides and processing farm produce as well as printing houses. rural people's communes and their production brigades and teams run small workshops centred on farm machinery repair and farm produce processing. the county has also built more than 150 electric irrigation and drainage pumping stations. the acreage that gives high, stable yields despite drought or excessive rain has been enlarged. the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization has been raised step by step. despite 40 days of drought last year, the county reaped a good harvest of double cropping rice on 6,000 hectares. total grain output last year was 20 per cent more than in 1970, a good harvest year. electric light has replaced pine wood torches in many mountain villages.

in the old society, this mountain area inhabited by people of miao, yao and li nationalities was extremely backward. the people tilled their land by the primitive "slash and burn" method and husked rice with stone pestle and mortar.

the county is criss-crossed by many rivers and streams that provide rich water reserves. the people set up agricultural cooperatives in 1956 under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. with the establishment of the people's communes in 1958, they built a number of small hydro-electric power stations by relying on the collective strength under the guidance of the general line for building socialism. but later on this work was sabotaged by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab.liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the revisionist line. under the unified leadership of the county revolutionary committee, the people of the county summed up their experience of the struggle between the two lines on setting up power stations and a mass movement for the construction of small power stations started. most of the stations were built by communes and brigades. apart from generators, electric wire and machinery provided by the state, the localities made most of the auxiliary facilities. short-term training classes were run by the county to train more than 800 young commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin as technicians. they can do surveying, construction, installation, operation and management.

the power stations were all built at high speed, and with small investment. the county has become an advanced unit in hunan province for its construction of small power stations. in all, more than 2,000 small hydro-electric power stations have been built in the province. many towns and villages are supplied with electricity by these stations.

AGRICULTURE

East China Region Extends Paddy Fields, Reaps Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 22, 1972)

paddy fields in hsuchou region of east china's kiangsu province now account for one-third of its farmland. these fields were extended 3.8 times in 1971, totalling 300,000 hectares.

the region got good harvests of rice and other crops despite excessive rain, dry spells and wind last year. total grain output was a new record, surpassing that of 1970 by ten per cent.

the people's communes and production brigades took tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, as their example during the great proletarian cultural revolution and were determined to improve their area and increase output by self-reliance and hard struggle. they conducted a mass movement to build water conservancy projects during the winter and spring of 1971. this helped extend the paddy fields.

hsuchou region is situated in the lower reaches of the yi and shu rivers, tributaries of the huai. it constantly suffered from flood and aridity in the past.

people's communes were set up in 1958 on the basis of the agricultural co-operatives. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, many communes and production brigades began to switch over from dry crops to paddy rice. the 26,600 hectares of paddy rice gave a good harvest in 1958, with output double that for dry crops. but liu shao-chi and other swindlers and their agents sabotaged the change-over.

during the cultural revolution, people in the region criticized this counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. in response to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the communes and production brigades worked hard and depended on their own efforts to build water conservancy

works and turn dry fields into paddy fields. rice paddy totalled 100,000 hectares in 1970 and a good harvest was reaped. total grain output for the region increased by a big margin in 1970.)

people began large-scale water conservancy projects in the winter of 1970. to transform the low-lying area in the lower reaches of the rivers, they harnessed rivers and built sluice gates, dams, ponds and reservoirs. in the eastern mountain area, they built ponds and reservoirs, dug canals on the slopes and built pumping stations to lead water up hill. in the western arid area and water-deficient area, they dug wells for irrigation.

this large-scale construction posed problems in financing, supplying material and developing technique. the party organizations at all levels in the region organized the cadres to sum up their experience and study chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they brought into full play the strength of the collective economy of the people's commune and the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. one winter and the next spring 1,500,000 people took part in the work and did 250 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. with necessary help from the state, they built 1,200 electric drainage and irrigation stations and more than 20,000 bridges, sluice gates, culverts and dams. they also added farm machinery for drainage and irrigation with a total of 170,000 h.p. this equals to the total the region had for the previous 20 post-liberation years. this irrigation system played a decisive role in transforming dry land in 1971.

the enthusiasm and creativeness of the people and the strength of the collective economy of the communes have shown their effectiveness in the building of water conservancy projects. the members of a commune in peihsien county built more than 200 bridges, sluice gates and culverts by their own efforts. they added more than 100 pieces of machinery including diesel engines and built six electric drainage and irrigation stations. this supplied water to 866 hectares of paddy fields. in their efforts to harness a river which dried up in winter and spring and overflew in summer and autumn, members of the tiehchuang people's commune in peihsien county worked hard for five months in the winter of 1970 and built a big sluice gate to hold back river water. this project provides 13 production brigades with enough water to irrigate 2,000 hectares of paddy fields. liuchuan people's commune of tungshan county mobilized 6,000 people to build a water pumping station along a lake, a 25-kilometre long canal on the slopes and a 9-metre high, 6-metre wide and 550-metre long aqueduct. these projects, completed in about three months, enabled the commune to add more than 330 hectares of paddy fields in the mountains.

to help the people learn how to grow paddy rice, training classes were held at the county, commune and brigade levels in early 1971 for about ten thousand people. veteran peasants from south of the yangtze river were invited to give demonstrations. the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels organized the

people to study natural conditions and sum up their experience. appropriate measures were then taken to deal with problems such as a short frost-free period and soil alkalinity. every commune and production brigade raised more pigs to provide manure. the 300,000 hectares of paddy fields throughout the region gave a good harvest in 1971.

FRESH VEGETABLES

Peking Outskirts Grow More Fresh Vegetables in Winter

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

peking outskirts are producing more vegetables this winter than any previous winter.

as the city innabitants enjoy fresh vegetables in winter, they think of the commune members on the outskirts.

grow more vegetables for revolution

wang fu-wang, vice-chairman of a production brigade revolutionary committee, visited the hsinoyen vegetable market on the new year's day of 1971 and saw that chives sold well. he thought: "why can't our brigade grow chives?" after returning home, he called a meeting of production team leaders and agro-technicians to discuss the question. he organized them to visit the city's major markets and discover what vegetables are most in demand. the veteran peasants and agro-technicians summed up their experience in growing vegetables in winter and tried to add varieties.

some people argued that this would involve much labour and investment for little gain. the brigade party branch organized the cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's teaching "in drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that china has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact." they criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "money in command" and "free planting" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his like. this raised their political consciousness. they were confident that, in serving the revolution, they could do the job if they worked hard with a scientific approach.

they raised the slogan: "we'll grow whatever vegetables the people of the capital prefer."

veteran peasants took good care of the vegetables in the hothouses. now the brigade grow chives, young garlic, cedrela odorata, pea shoots and twenty other kinds of vegetables, a dozen more than in previous winters.

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growing vegetables scientifically

many brigades use scientific methods to produce vegetables the year round.

poor peasant han feng-hai, a communist party member, is a vegetable-growing technician. learning that people like green peppers, he wondered whether it could be turned into a perennial crop. basing himself on his long years of experience, he raised the suggestion. one autumn, he covered one furrow of peppers with plastic sheets to help them pass the winter. the next spring, he found most of the plants had died of cold and only six plants were still alive. he then moved these to his courtyard to give them careful attention. some people said: "green peppers can't grow two years. forget it." but han feng-hai replied: "i'll do my best for the revolution." the six pepper plants grew in the courtyard. that autumn, he preserved more green peppers on a plot and nursed them carefully. all the plants bore fruit one to two months earlier than usual the next year. his experience has been now popularized in many communes and production brigades.

doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind, the peasants have acclimatized many vegetables from the south in order to increase the varieties, including kiangsu green cabbage, kwangchow cabbage, shantung ginger and szechwan cabbage.

thriving scene

for several years running, the vegetable growers have supplied fresh vegetables to the market in all seasons to meet the needs of the people in the capital. using the strength of their collective economy they have built hothouses and plastic-covered cold frames for growing vegetables in the winter. the peking suburbs now have 8,800 hothouses and 95,000 such cold frames, 10.5 times and 47 times respectively those of the early post-liberation years. there are 73 hectares of plastic-covered cold frames.

the yuanta production brigade of the well-known evergreen people's commune has rows of hothouses in which are growing cucumbers and tomatoes. the commune now has 1,300 hothouses, more than the total for the entire suburbs at the time of liberation. it produces 1,250 tons of vegetables in winter, six times that prior to the cultural revolution. there are 25 varieties, 12 more than in 1965.

in 1971, the suburbs supplied the market with a total of 825,000 tons of vegetables, nine times that of 1949, the year of liberation, and varieties have increased to several hundred. besides supplying the city's needs large quantities of vegetables are sent to other provinces and cities every year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Austria for Home

(NCNA-English Vienna, Feb. 22, 1972)

the chinese journalists' delegation with teng kang, deputy director of hsinhua news agency, as leader and chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, as deputy leader, concluded its friendly visit to austria and left here for home by air this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by officials from the austrian federal press and information service.

seeing the delegation off were also wang yueh-yi, chinese ambassador to austria, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy. present also were the counsellor of the albanian embassy and the commercial representative of the democratic people's republic of korea here.

during its stay in austria, the delegation had met with anton benya, president of the austrian federation of trade unions, alfred maleta, honorary president, and bruno pittermann, chairman, of the austrian research institute on china, and leading officials of the federal industrial chamber. it had also visited factories, a newspaper, a news agency and scenic spots.

the delegation was given a friendly reception everywhere it went.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22,1972)

a 3-member chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for havana by air today to sign a trade protocol between china and cuba for 1972 and pay a friendly visit to cuba.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of organizations concerned including tu yung-hsi, wu fan-wu, peng chin-po and chang hsing-chiao.

jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, and angel rodriguez morales, commercial attache of the cuban embassy in peking, were also present.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 2nd Anniversary of Founding of Cooperative Republic of Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to prime minister l. forbes s. burnham of the cooperative republic of guyana, expressing warm congratulations on the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the cooperative republic of guyana. the message reads:

his excellency l. forbes s. burnham,
prime minister of the cooperative republic of
guyana

georgetown

on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the cooperative republic of guyana, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of guyana. may the government and people of guyana continue to achieve new successes in their cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building their own country. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guyana and the friendship between the two peoples develop and grow daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

february 22, 1972

MALAYSIA

North Kalimantan People's Armed Forces Grow in Strength in Course of Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

the north kalimantan people's armed forces active in the broad areas of sarawak have grown in strength in the course of struggle. closely relying on the masses of people of various nationalities, they have unfolded armed struggle and repeatedly smashed the enemy's "encirclement and suppression".

in 1971, the enemy carried out successive large scale military "encirclement and suppression" operations in sarawak's first, second and third administrative divisions, moving out thousands of troops, policemen

and special agents with the support of artillery, aircraft and war vessels to attack the people's armed forces.

steeled in the revolutionary armed struggle in the past seven years, the north kalimantan people's armed forces were not cowed by the arrogant enemy forces. with the support of the people of various nationalities, they fought courageously and tenaciously against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression". seizing every opportunity to initiate attacks, they put many enemy men out of action in 1971 in dozens of battles.

early last year, the people's armed forces ambushed an enemy patrol boat on river katibas in the third administrative division, killing 6 enemy men and wounded two others. in mid-march, they ambushed an enemy convoy on biawak highway in the first administrative division, killing 6 enemy troops and wounding two others. a quantity of enemy weapons and other military equipment were captured. early last july, the people's armed forces ambushed another enemy convoy on serian highway of the same division, destroying two enemy vehicles and inflicting 11 casualties on the enemy. in mid-july, they successfully mauled a unit of the enemy "security forces" with mines at lundu area of the first division.

the combatants of the people's armed forces displayed heroism, determination, wisdom and flexibility in the combats. on the morning of august 20, 1971, a unit of the people's armed forces suddenly encountered an enemy unit in a rubber forest by the side of kuching-serian highway. the fighters immediately rushed to a nearby high ground before the enemy reached there, and inflicted casualties on the enemy. on last october 28, the people's armed forces encircled a puppet security patrol unit at sarikei area. this battle resulted in one enemy man killed and three others wounded.

in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle, the people's armed forces have done mass work apart from fighting. thus they have established close relations with the masses of people of various nationalities like those of fish to water. the commanders and combatants of the people's forces frequently go to the areas of various nationalities to live and labour together with the local people. they give medical treatment to the sick, concern themselves with the well-being of the masses, and propagate revolutionary truth among them. not a few of the people have rendered support and protection to the people's armed forces, disregarding their own safety and even sacrificing their own lives. whenever the reactionary troops and police came to launch "encirclement and suppression" operations, the people passed on informations to the people's forces and rendered them all kinds of support so that they could know the enemy's movements and using flexible tactics to attack it.

there are many touching stories circulating among the sarawak people about how the people's armed forces cherish the people and the people support their army. the reactionary malaysian and indonesian troops and police resorted to cruel means in their frantic attempt to sever the close links between the dayak people and the people's armed forces at the sarawak

border areas, so as to suppress a unit of the people's armed forces there. the enemy tortured a dayak youth named asin, trying to extort from him information on how the people gave cover and support to the people's forces. asin did not yield. he managed to escape with the support of the masses and joined the people's armed forces, while the enemy was preparing to further persecute him. now more and more dayak youths have joined the people's forces and become valiant guerrilla fighters.

with their ranks growing larger and larger day by day, the people's armed forces are making energetic efforts to further improve their military and political training and assiduously study the strategy and tactics of the people's war, thus constantly enhancing their combat capability. meanwhile, efforts are being made to strengthen the political and ideological build-up of the forces by studying marxism-leninism so as to integrate the universal truth of revolution with the concrete revolutionary practice of north kalimantan and bring the revolution to success.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for New York to Attend UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1972)

deputy delegates shen wei-liang and hu chin-lin and five others on the delegation of the people's republic of china to the meeting of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction left here this afternoon for new york. delegate an chih-yuan of the delegation is already in new york.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry, the state oceanography bureau and other departments concerned including kung pu-sheng, ling ching, chou shao-tang and cheng wen-chu.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and president nixon continued to hold talks this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were dr. henry a. kissinger, john holdridge and winston lord.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung and chao chi-hua; and interpreters chi chao-chu and tang wen-sheng.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and US Secretary of State Rogers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers held talks this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were ronald l. ziegler, marshall green, john a. scali, alfred le s. jenkins, commander jonathan t. howe, nicholas platt and charles w. freeman, jr.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were hsiung hsiang-hui, wang chen, chien ta-yung, li chung-ying, ting yuan-hung, shen jo-yun, chang yi-chun, hu chuan-chung and hu feng-hsien.

Mrs. Nixon Visits Places of Interest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1972)

mrs. patricia nixon today visited the summer palace, went to see pandas in the peking zoo, and visited the kitchen of peking hotel. she was accompanied by madame lin chia-mei, madame chen mu-hua and madame hsu han-ping.

President and Mrs. Nixon See Modern Revolutionary Ballet "Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1972)

president and mrs. nixon attended a ballet performance on invitation this evening. they saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

attending the performance were also secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, h.r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler and the other members of the official party, the members of the unofficial party, the technical personnel, the press corps and the aircraft crew, who are accompanying president nixon on his visit.

accompanying president and mrs. nixon at the performance were premier chou en-lai, comrade chiang ching, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo, comrade teng ying-chao, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and wu teh, leader of the cultural group under the state council and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were also leading members of the foreign ministry, the cultural group under the state council and other departments concerned li yao-wen, liu hsien-chuan, yu sang, shih shao-hua, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, liu chien-kung, yang teh-chung, huang hou-min, han hsu, wang hai-jung and peng hua.

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President and Mrs. Nixon Attend Sports Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

president and mrs. nixon attended a sports exhibition in the capital indoor stadium this evening on invitation.

attending were also secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, h.r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler, and the other members of the official party, the members of the unofficial party, the technical personnel, the press corps and the aircraft crew, who are accompanying president nixon on his visit.

accompanying president and mrs. nixon at the exhibition were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, wang meng, chairman of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other departments concerned, including li yao-wen, yu sang, chen mu-hua, chang chi-chin, liu chien-kung, yang teh-chung, yu pu-hsueh, ma jen-hui, ting kuo-yu, hsu han-ping, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua, chou jung-kuo and wang hsiao-yi.

people of various walks of life in the chinese capital attended the exhibition.

the events at this evening's exhibition were gymnastics, badminton and table tennis.

mrs. nixon this morning visited the ever-green people's commune in the company of comrades chien cheng-ying and hsu han-ping. in the afternoon, mrs. nixon visited the peking art glassware factory in the company of comrade chen mu-hua.

william p. rogers, u.s. secretary of state, and marshall green, assistant secretary of state, visited the summer palace this morning in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister li yao-wen and leading members of departments concerned yu sang and hsiung hsiang-hui.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Military Attache Gives Reception in Peking for Anniversary of Founding of Soviet Army and Navy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

colonel v.i. ivanov, military attache of the soviet embassy in china, gave a reception this afternoon on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the soviet army and navy.

leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chai cheng-wen and yu chan attended the reception upon invitation.

soviet ambassador to china vasily sergeevich tolstikov attended.

also attending the reception were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to china.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Magnificent Epic of the Emancipation of the Chinese People

- In praise of color film "The White-Haired Girl," a revolutionary contemporary ballet

by

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"The White-Haired Girl," a color film based on the revolutionary contemporary ballet, is a magnificent epic of the quest for emancipation of the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, a hymn to the peasant revolutionary war led by the proletariat. With class struggle as its key note and designed as a monument to the poor and lower-middle peasants, the ballet sings the praise of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and highlights the great truth, "Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun."

Viewing the film and thinking of our kinfolk rouses all the more our heart-felt fervent love for the great teacher Chairman Mao, the great Party, and the great Army. The film is a vivid teaching text for conducting class education and education in ideology and political line.

The first scene of the color film takes us back to one "New Year's Eve" in the old China of more than 30 years ago. While the north wind whistles and snow flakes fly, Hsi Erh comes on the stage with an oil lamp in hand. The film immediately unfolds a picture of class relations. Two different worlds, basically opposed to one other, are unveiled in close juxtaposition.

On one side is a world of the working people: Here a girl friend brought window decorations for a gift, Ta Ch'un brought wheat flour, Hsi Erh gave a sickle, while Yang Pai-lao tied Hsi Erh's hair with a piece of red string. Set after set of dances, healthy and light, praise the profound class affection of the working people who showed concern for one another and helped one another, and reveals their spiritual world of hard work, purity, and optimism.

On the other side is the ugly world of the feudal landlord class: Tyrant landlord Huang Shih-jen, who inherited the counter-revolutionary tradition of several thousand years of feudal rule of the old China and concentrated in himself all the reactionary nature and evil of the landlord class, now added a new coat of paint to his face mask--politically he went over to the side of Japanese imperialism, established a puppet regime, and served as a running dog and traitor. In one dark corner he was forming a criminal plot with his lackey to demand payment of rent and to seize someone. A thrilling class struggle was inevitably going to unfold.

All these pictures in the film profoundly reveal the principal social contradictions of the hundred years before the liberation in China. They graphically show that the landlord class was the representative of the most decadent and most reactionary production relations in China and constituted the principal social basis on which imperialism aggressed against and oppressed the Chinese people. So the "New Year's Eve" of Yangkochuang was in effect a miniature of the semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China.

Chairman Mao said, "Cruel economic exploitation and political oppression of the peasants by the landlord class forced the peasants to rise in revolt on many occasions in resistance to the rule of the landlord class." By dunning the peasants for payment of rent and seizing persons, Huang Shih-jen forced the indignant and antagonized peasants to embark on the road of resistance. Yang Pai-lao, wielding a carrying pole, knocked down Huang Shih-jen. The poor peasant masses fought bravely against the bandits, and Wang Ta-ch'un killed one of the landlord's lackeys with a blow from the butt of his gun. This courageous, dogged fighting spirit which never yielded to reactionary power was an embodiment of the Chinese people's tough revolutionary spirit in a semi-feudal, semi-colonial society, a most valuable character in an oppressed people. Several thousand years of feudal rule failed to make the Chinese people knuckle under and more than one hundred years of imperialist aggression could not subjugate them because they had this spirit in them.

Although Yang Pai-lao fell, this spirit of his continued to be demonstrated by Hsi Erh. In Scenes II, III and IV, the inhuman persecution of Hsi Erh further shows the intensification of class contradiction and class struggle. Hsi Erh was savagely beaten in the house of Huang. With a firm resolution to avenge herself and a strong desire to gain emancipation, she fled to a deserted mountain, where she persisted in waging struggle.

The struggle of the poor and lower-middle peasants moved people to song and tears. But under the repression of Huang Shih-jen's counter-revolutionary armed forces of landlords, Yang Pai-lao died a wrongful death while Hsi Erh also suffered inhuman persecution.

This posed a question to the people: How could they win victory in struggle? What road they must take in order to gain complete emancipation for the laboring masses?

Taking up an axe, Ta-ch'un bravely dances. His fellow villagers also rise to dance. Yes, they must resist and avenge themselves! Historical experience and lessons learned in reality tell Ta-ch'un and the poor and lower-middle peasants that they must fight against guns with axes. This graphically shows the urgent desire of the poor and lower-middle peasants to wage armed struggle in resistance against the cruel rule of the landlord class, and reveals the possibility of their acceptance of the Party's leadership.

There were innumerable peasant uprisings and peasant wars in history, but they all failed because they did not have the leadership of an advanced political party. However, the age in which Wang Ta-ch'un lived is radically different from any other age of the past. The proletariat has entered the political stage and produced its own political party to lead the Chinese revolution. Having summed up the lesson of victory and defeat of two revolutionary civil wars the Chinese Communist Party established the leading position of Chairman Mao in the whole Party, and was leading the people of the whole country in the great anti-Japanese war. In waging struggle, Ta-ch'un and the other poor and lower-middle peasants must inevitably follow the road of armed seizure of political power led by the Chinese Communist Party.

It was in accordance with the ripe demand of history that Chao Ta-shu appeared before the masses, showing them the armband of the 8th Route Army, thus correctly answering the question as to who should lead the peasant's revolutionary war and what road it should take. The film shows a close-up of the 8th Route Army armband, which fills the entire screen and goes into the eyes of the audience with rays of hope. It is the insignia of the people's army, a symbol of the revolutionary armed force led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. This armband passes from the hands of one person to another, like a spark of fire ignited in the hearts of the people.

"Armed struggle is the most important thing... Chairman Mao and the Communist Party leads us in making revolution." Singing this stirring battle song, Wang Ta-ch'un and the poor peasant youths resolve to go to the revolutionary forces led by Chairman Mao. The rapid, firm running steps give expression to the magnificent force with which millions of peasants broke out of the shackles of the reactionary rule of the landlord class and ran toward liberation.

Class struggle will necessarily develop into revolutionary war. This is a clear-cut red line which the ballet "The White-Haired Girl" shows from the very first scene and which runs through the whole ballet.

Chairman Mao says: "Revolution and revolutionary war is inevitable in a class society. Without this it will be impossible to bring about a leap in social development, to overthrow the reactionary ruling class, and to enable the people to win political power."

The Chinese revolution was in essence a peasant revolution, and China's revolutionary wars were in essence peasant's revolutionary wars under the leadership of the Communist Party. The profundity of the key idea of the color film "The White-Haired Girl" lies in this: It deals again in the socialist present with the historical material of the time of the democratic revolution, re-creates artistically and in a typical manner the history of the victory of the peasant's revolutionary war of China, and in this process emphasizes the splendid idea of prosecuting the revolution to the end so as to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type are mortally afraid of and bitterly hate any representation of the subject of armed struggle. To negate the road of victory of the Chinese revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have tried by all conceivable means to alter the theme of "The White-Haired Girl." Hoisting the bourgeois black banner that "Love is the eternal theme of ballet," they maliciously and accusingly said that "characters in 'The White-Haired Girl' are too progressive, and they smack too strongly of gun-powder" and that its "class struggle is too violent." They put forward a number of reactionary suggestions, in a vain attempt to replace surreptitiously the red line (class struggle) with a black line (love is supreme) and denigrate the poor and lower-middle peasants, the people's army, and the Party's leadership instead of singing the praise of the revolutionary spirit of resistance of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the people's army, and the Party's leadership. They tried to change "The White-Haired Girl," which represented the history of the emancipation of the working people under the leadership of the proletariat, into a history of the joys and sorrows of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie. Their basic object was to restore capitalism in contravention of the Marxist-Leninist line systematically put forward by Chairman Mao at the 10th plenary session of the Party's 8th Central Committee.

Leading the revolutionary literary and art workers, the proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao again and again shattered the criminal scheme of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their agents. Hsi Erh's hope of seeing the red sun on the top of the high mountain has finally come true. Look, a big, bright red banner is fluttering in the wind against the blue of the sky, and a column of fighters of the 8th Route Army, with the red flag in front, is marching forward in heroic steps.

The army is the principal form of organization of armed struggle. To wage revolutionary armed struggle successfully, it is necessary to have a people's army led by the Party. In singing the praise of revolutionary armed struggle, "The White-Haired Girl" must necessarily highlight the image of the armed forces of workers and peasants--the people's army, the mainspring of which is the peasantry. When Wang Ta-ch'un came fighting back to his home village with the army, he had already grown up, under the fostering of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the big school of revolutionary war, and become an outstanding commander of the people's army, an advanced element of the proletariat dedicated to the complete destruction of all exploiting classes and the system of exploitation all his life.

After showing the nature and object of the war, the ballet again reveals, gradually in depth and from the source of the army and other aspects, the Marxist-Leninist truth, "In class struggle, some classes triumph while other classes vanish. That is history. It is the history of civilization of the past several thousand years."

Scene V, the most important scene of the ballet, emphatically sings the praise of the Party's leadership. The growth of Wang Ta-ch'un, an advanced element of the proletariat from a poor peasant family, is in itself a result of nurturing by the Party. In the ballet, he is the representative of the people's army as well as the personification of the Party's leadership. Chairman Mao says: "Our principle is that the Party shall direct the gun, which is never allowed to direct the Party. But with the gun, it is really possible to create the Party... Everything comes out of the barrel of the gun."

The typical image of Wang Ta-ch'un embodies this dialectical relationship profoundly and in a concentrated manner. As the personification of the Party's leadership, Wang Ta-ch'un and the people's army he leads rouses and arms the masses skillfully with the Party's line and policy, realizing the leadership role of the Party. The course of his organization of the masses for struggle with the national enemy and the class enemy is also a course of further integration of the proletariat with the peasantry and a course of the Party's line and policy playing a leadership role and becoming the action of the masses.

By means of a series of fervent dances, the ballet pictures a vivid scene where "the people's fighters, by cherishing the people everywhere, are supported and welcomed by the people of the whole country. It sings the praise of the united fighting stand and fish-and-water relationship of the people and the army and the fighting style of fearlessness and courageous advance of the kinsmen soldiers of the workers and peasants in implementing the Party's line and policy, thus setting up for us the splendid image of a people's army under the absolute leadership of the Party and founded in accordance with Chairman Mao's idea of army building. It is such a heroic army of kinsmen of workers and peasants which, closely standing together with the people and relying on revolutionary guns, has struck down the whole reactionary ruling class represented by Huang Shih-jen, liberated thousands of "Yangkochuang," brought succor to millions of suffering "Hsi-Erh," and enabled the people to seize political power.

The theme of the color film "The White-Haired Girl" gradually deepens with the setting up of the image of its heroes and the gradual development of its story. At its climax the ballet profoundly and vividly unfolds the core of its thematic idea--"The respected and beloved Chairman Mao is the great savior of the people."

After violent fighting the 8th Route Army liberates Yangkochuang and, while pursuing Huang Shih-jen in the mountains, saves Hsi Erh. The villagers give her a red scarf, and this token of class affection warms her heart. At that moment a ray of red light penetrates the mountain cave in which she lives, and the whole atmosphere changes completely. "The sun has risen!"

With turbulent thoughts, wearing a red scarf given her by her fellow villagers and led by Ta-ch'un, Hsi Erh walks toward the rays of the red sun and out of the cold, damp and dark mountain cave, her eyes filled with tears of joy. This highly representative and symbolic dance sequence profoundly reflects the great turning point at which the Chinese people advance from the old society toward a new society. The ballet symbolizes the warmth and radiance of the Party and Chairman Mao with the red sun, and with the people seeing the red sun, represents their emotion at gaining emancipation and their revolutionary feeling of ardent love and respect for Chairman Mao. Look, under the light of the red sun the poor suffering peasants struggle against the landlord and burn his title deeds. It is a fighting scene in which "millions of workers and peasants rise in unity." Many a Hsi Erh is avenged and wins justice. The sharp crack of a rifle that represents the execution of Huang Shih-jen announces in a stirring manner the end of the old society and the beginning of a new era. "In class struggle some classes win and others vanish. That is history--the history of civilization of the past several thousand years."

"The White-Haired Girl" is a history of the emancipation of the working people written from the viewpoint of historical materialism, a history of the victory of the Chinese revolution. And Chairman Mao's leadership and the guidance given by Mao Tse-tung's thought is the basic guarantee for the victory of the Chinese revolution. Having Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line, we have also our Party of today, our State of today, our Army of today, and our people of today. We must not forget even for a single day this basic historical experience.

At the end of the ballet this profound thematic thought is further unfolded: Taking the rifle which Ta-ch'un gave her, Hsi Erh steps into the ranks of the people's army and embarks on a new fighting road. Yangkochuang is liberated, but there are thousands and thousands of "Hsi Erh" still suffering in deep water and burning fire. To thoroughly destroy the exploiting classes, it is necessary to follow the Communist Party and Chairman Mao always and make revolution to the end! Here the ballet gives expression to the idea of uninterrupted revolution of Marxism.

Let us learn from the revolutionary modern ballet "The White-Haired Girl," and for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, struggle to the end against the present-day Huang Shih-jen-type fascist reactionaries!

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Attending College At the Side of Chairman Mao

- An interview with the worker, peasant and soldier students of the Central Nationalities Institute

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 25, 1972)

"We are attending college by the side of Chairman Mao!"

Group after group of worker, peasant and soldier students of various nationalities, speaking different languages and wearing different national costumes have come from all parts of the motherland to the capital city, Peking. When they stepped into the Central Nationalities Institute for the first time as students and sat in classrooms for the first time to receive their lesson, their hearts throbbed with boundless love and feeling for Chairman Mao and for the socialist motherland. They shouted with joy for the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and wholeheartedly wished Chairman Mao, the great leader of the various nationalities, a long and happy life.

The Central Nationalities Institute having withstood the test of the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines during the great proletarian cultural revolution seriously resumed classes not long ago. It is welcoming the fine offspring of the people of various nationalities with a brand-new attitude. This term more than 700 students are admitted in the school. They come from 46 nationalities and the absolute majority of them are workers, peasants and soldiers from families of serfs, slaves and poor pastoral people. The high ratio of workers, peasants and soldiers is unprecedented in the history of enrollment in this school.

Coming from various parts of the motherland, the worker, peasant and soldier students have brought with them the deep proletarian class feeling of the people of various nationalities for Chairman Mao and the new achievements made by the people of various nationalities in socialist construction and revolution. Upon arriving at the Tienanmen Square Ko-sang-cho-ka, a Tibetan student from the banks of the Yalutsangpu River who crossed mountains and rivers to get to Peking, reflected on her fortune in both the old and the new society. When Tibet was still under the most reactionary, darkest and cruelest rule of the feudal serf system, what a difficult time the people of Tibet experienced! Her grandfather was killed under the cudgellings of the slave owner. Her father and a brother were starved to death. Her two other brothers were clawed to death by pet monkeys kept by the slave owner. At the age of six she began working for the slave owner, living a life worst than that of a cow. She was even once tied by the cruel slave owner to the tail of a horse and dragged on the ground until she was bruised all over and fainted. Then Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party rescued her from her sufferings and enabled her and millions of other serfs to win emancipation and freedom.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this hsien also set up schools for the first time and was determined to stand on its own feet culturally. When Ko-sang-cho-ka thought about the sufferings of the Tibetan people in the old society and recalled her own experience, she was moved to tears. At that time there was but one thought in her mind: Without Chairman Mao there would not have been a Communist Party, the Tibetan people would never be what they were today and everything she had would not have been possible. Therefore she must live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and the Party, master her skills well at the side of Chairman Mao, remold her thought well and together with the millions of emancipated serfs build the southwest frontier of the motherland into a more prosperous and flourishing place.

The various minority nationalities in our country have all won emancipation and freedom in the manner of the Tibetan people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. The more than 700 students in the school, like Ko-sang-cho-ka, have grown up and matured with the sunshine and rain of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.

The good news of Fu Shih-ying, a young worker of the Hochih nationality in T'ungchiang hsien, Heilungkiang Province, going to college in Peking seemed to have taken wings, and the news was very rapidly spread throughout the villages and hamlets of the people of Hochih nationality. In the old society the people of the Hochih nationality suffered endlessly from arson, slaughter and plunder perpetrated by the Japanese invaders and Kuomintang reactionaries, and by the time of the liberation this nationality had dwindled until only several hundred people were left. Since the liberation the people of Hochih nationality have not only stood on their own feet politically, but under the concern of the Party their living standard has continued to improve and the population rapidly increased. Now they are sending one of their children to college in Peking. Reflecting on how their nationality has continued to thrive after the liberation and the history of the people in changing from slaves to their own masters, the people of the Hochih nationality could not help but be emotionally stirred. There is a prevalent saying among the Hochih people, "There may be a thousand roads, yea, ten thousand roads in the world, but only the road pointed out by Chairman Mao is the road to happiness for the Hochih people!"

On the island of Manwei in Tunghsing multi-nationalities autonomous hsien in Kwangsi, the fishing people of Ching nationality in Manwei production brigade held a meeting to discuss the recommendation of one of their members for admission into college at the side of Chairman Mao. After extensive debates, they finally nominated Su Wei-sheng, the offspring of an old fisherman who had suffered great grievances in the former society. When Su Wei-sheng, full of elation, departed from the island for Peking, the fishing people of the whole island came to see him off. They told him over and over again "the fact that an offspring of the Ching nationality is able to attend college in Peking is all due to the kindness of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. We people of the Ching nationality must always follow Chairman Mao and the Communist Party!"

In Pichiang hsien in Yunnan Province the mother of Ho Kuang-i, a young intellectual of the Nu nationality, hugged her son who was about to leave for college in Peking, and with tears of emotion thanked the Communist Party and Chairman Mao. When Ho Kuang-i left his village, the secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, on behalf of the whole body of poor and lower-middle peasants presented him with a wooden bowl used by the Nu people in the former society to eat a mixture of bran and vegetable, and reminded him to think about the blessings of today of the Nu people and not to forget the sufferings of the past, and to follow closely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, continue to make revolution and always keep on advancing.

The banks of the Hapa River are in the most northerly part of Sinkiang. There, to send Mi-lai-t'i-han and Wu-ma-erh-han to college at the side of Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle pastoral people of the Kazakh nationality held a celebration meeting. Everybody talked freely about the happy life brought to the Kazakh people by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. One and all sang with strong emotion, "Playing the tambourine we all burst into song. You who are going to Peking please remember our words. Chairman Mao's kindness is higher than the A-erh-t'ai Mountain. The Kazakh people wish Chairman Mao a long life!"

Similar stirring scenes and ardent expectations also come from the spacious grassland of Inner Mongolia, from the fertile countryside of the Korean community and from national minority regions throughout the country. Regardless whether it was the first time the people of Pa nationality selected their offspring for college or the people of the Salah nationality were sending off their first generation of women college students, at that unforgettable moment, the people all expressed their boundless love and feeling for Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland. All these have converged to form a powerful spiritual force spurring the worker, peasant and soldier students of the Central Nationalities Institute to advance with broad strides on their new journey.

At present the Central Nationalities Institute has commenced classes and a vigorous revolutionary scene is unfolding. The worker, peasant and soldier students have taken the study of the 1972 New Year's editorial of the two central newspapers and one magazine as their first lesson in the college and are diligently grasping the doctrine of "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." They bear firmly in mind the five criteria advanced by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and are determined in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching to train themselves diligently into "Communist cadres from the minority nationalities."

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"Red in the east, rises the sun. China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung. For the people's happiness he works, he is the people's liberator....." The stirring song reverberates in the air of the Central Nationalities Institute. The worker, peasant and soldier students, filled

with fighting feeling, are determined to study diligently at their new post, raise energetically the awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, improve their ability to serve the people and make still greater contributions toward the cause of socialist revolution and construction of the motherland.

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Flourishing Development of Socialist Revolution and Construction in China's National Minority Regions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, February 24, 1972) Guided by the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and under the brilliant illumination of the Party's nationalities policy, the people of the various nationalities in China have become unprecedentedly united, the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction is developing in a flourishing manner in various regions of minority nationalities and a thriving scene can be observed everywhere.

Since autonomous rule in national minority regions was put into effect, the various minority regions in our country have carried out democratic reforms and socialist transformation. The people of various nationalities have established and developed a new national relationship based on national equality, close solidarity and common development. More particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and nationalities policy have penetrated more deeply into the hearts of the people, and there has been a great change in the political, economical as well as cultural and livelihood aspects of the national minority regions in the frontiers. Before the liberation the industrial bases of our national minority regions were extremely weak and almost a total blank. Many of the regions did not even have a single blacksmith's shop. Today, such regions have changed from have-nots to haves, and in succession, from small to big size, steel, coal, machinery, electricity, chemical and textile industries have been set up.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was formerly a major producer of wool. Yet before the liberation even the woollen yarn used by the women for binding their hair had to be supplied from outside. At present, various industries are rapidly developing in this autonomous region. Textile workers are using the wool produced locally for the making of beautiful woollen serge, woollen viyella, and other woollen piece goods and products. The Tibet Autonomous Region which in the past was unable to produce even a single screw or nail, now has its own coal, hydro-electric, farming implements, cement, leather, woollen textile, truck repair, timber processing, paper making as well as sugar making and other local industries, and the first generation of Tibetan workers are growing up. In the vigorous mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry, workers of various nationalities in Kwangsi, Ninghsia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang, rising in ever greater vigor, have severally fulfilled ten times, many tens of times and as much as a hundred times the total industrial production value before the liberation.

Various national minority regions in China have also scored enormous advances in agricultural and pastoral production. When the Sinkiang region was first liberated, many of the localities still followed the backward production custom of tilling the field with wooden plows, seeding on horseback and driving their cattle to water and grazing. Through land reform, cooperativization of agriculture and communalization, a new atmosphere has

appeared in the northwest frontier of the motherland, and agricultural and pastoral production has risen to a new level. In comparison with the initial period just after the liberation, the farming area in the whole autonomous region in 1971 showed an increase of 160 percent, the total yield of food grains increased 260 percent, cotton increased 1,000 percent and the total head of cattle more than doubled.

The millions of emancipated serfs in Tibet after taking the socialist road have set up people's commune in 60 percent of the villages during the great proletarian cultural revolution. In 1971, the total output of grain and the total head of cattle have all increased by nearly 100 percent since the democratic reform. In Hsi-lin-kuo-le League of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the people of various nationalities have developed large-scale construction on the grassland. The League has in the past several years opened up more than 10,000 wells, and the rate of mechanization in grass mowing and raking has reached more than 70 percent.

Following the development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement in living standards, Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou in Kirin Province has on the basis of extensive universalization of middle and primary school education, opened three higher secondary schools. Before the liberation, the serfs and slaves in Tibet were denied the rights to study culture. Now this autonomous region has its own nationalities college, normal schools and seven middle schools as well as more than 2,500 public and civilian-run primary schools. In 1971, the number of school children in the whole region reached more than 83,000, or some 29 times of the school attendance figure before the democratic reform.

Medical and health work is constantly being developed in the various national minority regions, and the condition of shortage of doctors and lack of medicine is slowly changing. The Liangshan Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou in Szechwan Province before the liberation was not only short of doctors and medicine, but various types of epidemics were also rampant. Now there are hospitals in the hsien, clinics in the ch'ü and medical centers in every village. The people by energetically developing patriotic health movements have radically improved their health. In the past the Tehung Thai and Chingpo Nationalities Autonomous Chou was known throughout China and abroad as a notorious "area where the incidence of malaria is extremely high," and in the town of Mangshih, the capital of the autonomous chou, there was a prevalent ditty, "If you should go by way of Mangshih, you better buy your coffin now." Of the more than 5,000 residents of the Thai nationality living in the town only slightly over 1,800 were left before the liberation. After the liberation the spread of malaria was quickly brought under control, and the people of the Thai nationality living there recovered their health. Mangshih which had long been called by the people a "death town" has today developed into a new industrial town with a population of nearly 20,000 people.

From their own personal experience the people of various nationalities have deeply realized that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life blood of the people of various nationalities and the basic guarantee for

leading them from victory to victory. They are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's writings as well as the history of the struggle between the two lines inside the Party.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly after the Party's "9th Congress," the 1st plenum and the 2nd plenum of the 9th Congress, the people of various nationalities have developed more extensively and penetratingly a movement for the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. By means of reading and study and tempering in the three great revolutionary struggles, the awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution among the people of various nationalities has risen rapidly, and a large number of national minority cadres are growing up. According to the 1970 statistics from Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, the number of minority nationalities cadres in the whole region had increased from over 900 in the initial period of the liberation to more than 78,000.

From among the broad masses of emancipated serfs and slaves who have shaken off the yokes of the reactionary serf system in Tibet, a large number of Tibetan cadres with awareness have appeared. At present some 20,000 of them are engaged in leadership work at various levels in the Tibet Autonomous Region. The national minority cadres growing up in various nationalities autonomous regions in China were mostly serfs who fared no better than cattle in the old society. At present they are appearing as their own masters and taking part in running affairs of the state. They have boundless love for their great savior Chairman Mao and the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party as well as boundless love for the great socialist motherland. They are resolutely leading the people of various nationalities in taking the socialist road and are playing an important role in revolution and construction.

"The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities. These are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." Various minority nationalities regions in our country have scored great achievements for the cause of socialist construction and revolution, and that is the result of unity in fighting by the people of various nationalities in our country under the brilliant illumination of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Before the liberation, the Chuang, the Yao, the Miao and the Yi and other nationalities living in Hsilin hsien in the remote mountain region of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region constantly carried out armed fighting for land, forest and water conservation at the instigations of tyrants and landlords living in the hills. After the liberation the people of various nationalities in this hsien united together to overthrow these tyrants and landlords and continued to strengthen revolutionary unity among the people of the various nationalities. In recent years, the people of various nationalities in the hsien working in concert have repaired and built over 5,500 medium and small water conservation projects, there is a rapid development in agricultural production and from a grain deficient hsien it has become a grain surplus hsien.

In Lhasa, the capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and in the newly risen industrial city of Linchih in the snow covered Tangkula mountain region, workers and technicians from Peking, Shanghai, Inner Mongolia and Szechwan could be seen everywhere. They are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Tibetan people and there have appeared many rousing scenes of people of many nationalities fighting in unity together. Recently Tibet completed two sugar mills. They were built by workers and technicians of the Mongolian nationality, the Hui nationality and the Han nationality together with the people of the Tibetan nationality. Many of the emancipated serfs holding the white sugar produced for the first time in the history of Tibet warmly acclaimed it as the crystallization of people's unity. They kept shouting "Long live great leader Chairman Mao!" The people of various nationalities reflecting on the past and looking at the present all expressed excitedly that they must further implement the line of "Unite to win still greater victories" of the Party's "9th Congress."

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

One of the Brilliant Results of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution: Great Development of the "Five Small" Industries in Yent'ai District Promotes Agricultural Mechanization

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 24, 1972)

(NCNA Tsinan, February 23, 1972) A large number of factories and mines are scattered on the rolling hills in Yent'ai district in Chiaotung Peninsula. To satisfy the needs of the development of agricultural production, this area is vigorously developing its "five small" industries with the help of the state. At present there are already over 1,000 small factories and mines of various types in the district operated by communes, hsien and the administrative district. Most of these factories and mines were set up during the past few years. In the past this district did not produce a "single piece of iron" and had to rely on other localities for iron and steel to make even a nail. But now it already has its own iron and steel.

Here the commune members are very happy about having the "five small" industries to support agriculture. In Chiangkochuang production brigade, Chiangkochuang commune, Mup'ing hsien, there was a "Subsidiary Production Yard" which operated such subsidiary production as cotton ginning and fluffing, wheat grinding, oil pressing, oven making, repairing, sewing, etc. Most of these production activities employed electrically driven machines, many of which were produced by small local factories.

A woman commune member named Ho Kuei-hua who worked in a mill where a row of five electric mills were grinding out wheat, said excitedly: "In the past, the biggest burden on the women was the physical turning of the mills. But now, with electric mills installed, we need only to press the switch. As a result, only about a dozen people work here and none of the 660-odd households in the production brigade need to turn the mills any more. In this way the women can take part in manual labor during the day like the male commune members and study at political evening schools or study classes in the evening." Now this production brigade has 58 machines of various types and crossed the "Yangtze River" last year in food grain production. Ho Hsien-lien, a tractor driver in the production brigade, said: "We become more and more enthusiastic when we have machines. It is Chairman Mao's good leadership that brought us peasants machines."

In the meantime, the efficiency of transportation was also greatly increased and physical labor was greatly reduced through the use of small diesel engines manufactured locally, which now run about everywhere in Yent'ai District on highways, small rural roads and in towns and cities. In the past, transportation workers in Yent'ai municipality had to pull heavy carts, on which they relied for short-distance transportation. When these carts went up the slopes, one man had to pull in front and another push from behind. But now, with locally manufactured diesel tricycles, motorized tricycle carts, and small tractors, the driver can go at great speed simply by stepping on the accelerator. The transportation workers are of course very happy to see all these.

Rapid development of the "five small" industries in Yent'ai District is a briliant result of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In this great revolutionary movement the broad masses of workers and cadres repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the meantime, the general line of socialist construction formulated by Chairman Mao and his series of guidelines of walking on two legs penetrated deep into people's hearts. As a result, local industries have developed like the sprouting bamboo shoots after a spring rain. In 1971 the total output of the local industries in this district was more than double that of 1965 before the cultural revolution.

"Things will become easy when we have food grains and iron and steel." The small iron and steel combine set up in Yent'ai District during the great proletarian cultural revolution created favorable conditions for the development of the "five small" industries. The local people said happily: "The small iron and steel combine is powerful. With this combine we shall have agricultural mechanization." This small iron and steel combine was a complete system capable of mining, ore dressing, sintering, iron refining, steel refining and even steel rolling. By using native methods and overcoming many difficulties, the workers completed the construction of this plant in only a little more than two years' time. Last year, this small iron and steel combine produced more than 20,000 tons of iron, 6,200 tons of steel and 4,600 tons of steel materials. This figure may not look very large but the workers said that this was a pretty picture which they painted on a sheet of white paper and that this was a new happening full of vigor.

Development of the iron and steel industry arms the machine building industry. At the beginning of the liberation, Yent'ai District did not have any machine building industry worth speaking of. In 1965 the entire district built only 17 metal cutting machines. But ever since it has had its own iron and steel combine, the machine building industry developed rapidly. In 1970, 1,400 pieces of machine tools were produced in this district from the iron and steel produced in the district itself together with some steel materials provided by the state. Last year 2,000 pieces were produced.

At present, the district has 8,000 pieces of machine tools of various types, which greatly increased the capability of mechanical processing. For instance, the Yent'ai Powered Machines Works located near the small iron and steel combine used the iron and steel produced by this combine to manufacture various equipment to arm itself as well as to manufacture diesel engines as a subsidiary production. During the past year, this plant produced more than 5,500 units of small agricultural diesel engines.

Fushan Machine Building Works of Fushan hsien was poorly equipped in the past. But as a result of the addition of new equipment, this plant can now produce 65-kg and 150-kg pneumatic hammers. During the past year, it produced 180 pieces of them to supply various localities. Recently workers of this plant took up an extra task of manufacturing electric generators. Workers of this small plant had great ambitions. They painted a large slogan and hung it in the workshop: "Be ambitious, advance along ways never trodden by our forefathers and assault peaks never assaulted by our forefathers before!"

At present, all of the 17 hsien and municipalities in Yent'ai District have their own agricultural machinery manufacturing and repair shops. More than 300 communes are basically equipped with agricultural implement assembling and repair shops. Since there are also agricultural implement repair teams in production brigades, the district now has a basic network of agricultural machinery manufacture and repairs.

According to the statistics of related departments, possession of powered machines per production brigade in the district was increased from an average of 10.5 horsepower in 1965 to 49 horsepower in 1971. Seventy-five percent of the new additions of powered machinery were supplied by the local industries. During the last year, the local industries in the district supplied agriculture with 9,992 diesel engines, more than 300 tractors and more than 8,000 machines of various types. This addition of agricultural machines brought about great changes in agricultural production as well as in the lives of the commune members.

Last year the output of food grains throughout the district reached the target set forth in the "National Program for the Development of Agriculture"; namely 504 chin per mow. One of the most important factors which helped to achieve this result was the role played by local industry. At present mechanization has been basically achieved in the rural areas in the entire Yent'ai District in threshing, wheat grinding and fodder crushing, etc.

Yent'ai District has a long coast line. Therefore it is an important fishing area and needs a large number of trawlers. As the machine building industry develops, a small ship-building industry also begins to take shape. Some of the small repair yards can now construct relatively large fishing boats. In 1971 the number of fishing boats owned by the district was more than three times that of 1965.

Pushed by the iron and steel industry, the cement, chemical fertilizer and electric power industries in this district also achieved rapid development. At present, this district is already capable of basically supplying itself with all the cement needed. Before the cultural revolution, this district had only two small chemical fertilizer plants, but now there are as many as 13 and the output of chemical fertilizer last year amounted to more than 110,000 tons. In the meantime, the amount of electric power generated in the district was increased by two times as compared with the period before the cultural revolution.

On the other hand, light industries in Yent'ai District such as wine brewing, clock making, canning, textiles, paper making, sundry goods production, etc., are also greatly developed on the basis of the development of the iron and steel and machine building industries. This not only enriches the people's life but also accumulates capital for the development of heavy industry and promotes the development of heavy industry.

A responsible comrade of the CCP Yent'ai District Committee said: The broad masses of people in Yent'ai District are highly enthusiastic about developing small local industries and the district is also rich in natural resources. At present the development is still in its beginning stage and we still have a long way to go before we can satisfy the needs of the broad masses of peasants and the needs of socialist revolution and socialist construction. However, as long as we resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and follow this road persistently, the future of the development of local industry is very bright.

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SAVINGS

Rural Collective Deposits and Savings of Commune Members Increase Markedly As a Result of Our Country's Ten Consecutive Years of Bumper Harvests, Continuous Consolidation and Development of Collective Economy, and the Gradual Increase of the Income of Commune Members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 24, 1972)

(NCNA February 23, 1972) In our country collective deposits of rural people's communes and personal savings of commune members have been increasing steadily. The amount in 1971 increased by 89 percent as compared with that in 1965 which was the highest before the cultural revolution: Collective deposits by communes and brigades increased by 109 percent and personal savings of commune members by 32 percent as compared with those of 1965.

Savings in our rural areas increased markedly on the basis of the ten consecutive years of agricultural bumper harvests, the continuous consolidation and development of the collective economy of rural people's communes, the steady increase of commune members' income, and the gradual improvement of their standard of living. During the past ten years, particularly since 1964 when Chairman Mao issued his call to "learn from Tachai in agricultural production," the broad masses of rural commune members in our country have developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. They fought against and changed nature as well as promoted the continuous development of agriculture in our country.

In Peking municipality, Shanghai municipality, Tientsin municipality, Chekiang Province and Kwangtung Province, the output of food grains exceeded the targets set in the "National Program for the Development of Agriculture"; in the meantime, rural deposits in these areas increased by large margins correspondingly. A comparison between the collective deposits of rural communes and production brigades in 1971 and 1965 showed that the increase in Chekiang Province was 183 percent and the increase in Kwangtung Province, 158 percent.

The provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan, which were grain deficient areas for long periods of time in history, gradually attained basic self-sufficiency during the past few years. Income of large numbers of communes and production brigades as well as an absolute majority of peasants increased and rural savings also soared day by day. A comparison between the savings of rural commune members in 1971 and those of 1965 showed that the increase in Honan Province was 101 percent, that in Hopei Province was 157 percent and that in Shantung Province was 46 percent.

When dealing with the question of distribution, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in rural areas in our country seriously implemented Chairman Mao's instructions concerning the correct handling of the relation between the state, the collective and the individual.

In connection with agricultural tax, the state always carried out the principle of "smaller reduction on the lightly afflicted, greater reduction on the heavily afflicted and total exemption for the especially severely afflicted areas" toward production brigades whose production dropped as a result of natural disasters. The state also implemented in the communes and production brigades the policy of stabilizing the burden and increase of production without increase of tax. In this way, the state saved the increased portion for the communes and production brigades themselves.

During recent years, the state also raised the purchasing price of agricultural subsidiary products and certain special products to a suitable level and has incessantly and repeatedly readjusted downward the price of such means of production as chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and agricultural machinery. All these measures played a very important role in increasing the public accumulation of the people's communes and the income of commune members. According to an investigation conducted in a production brigade of Hsiangnan people's commune, Linhsiang hsien, Hunan Province, by a department concerned, as a result of the state's raising of the purchasing price of cooking oils, this production brigade achieved an increase of income amounting to 4,400 yuan out of oil-seed crops alone. This increase amounted to an average of 6.30 yuan per person.

The broad masses of cadres and commune members in our rural areas bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The principle of hard work and frugality should be implemented everywhere," developed the excellent tradition of arduous struggle and persisted in operating the communes industriously and frugally. During the past few years, many communes and production brigades had their cost of production reduced.

In the meantime, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members persisted in running the house industriously and frugally, and learned from the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai who loved the state and the collective. They deposited their surplus money in state banks and rural trust cooperatives. In 1971 there emerged many hsien where every commune had bank deposits, many communes where every production brigade had bank deposits and many production brigades where every household had savings.

As a result of the penetrating development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production and the modification of the unfriendly terrain, Yich'eng hsien, Hupeh Province, which was located in a half-mountain and half-plain area, scored great developments in agricultural production. In 1971 the total amount of the commune members' savings reached 1,150,000 yuan which was nearly double that in 1958 when the people's commune was first formed. Now every commune and every production brigade in the hsien has its collective bank deposits.

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ANTI-POLLUTION

China's Achievements in Multi-Purpose Use of Industrial Waste and Combating Pollution

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

china is progressively using more industrial waste gas, liquid and residue. the workers, cadres and technical personnel are striving to turn harmful things to benefit.

no longer polluting the air, the waste gas from the peking general petro-chemical works, the shanghai kaochiao chemical works and some other factories is now recovered to produce synthetic fibre, synthetic rubber, plastics, chemical fertilizer, organic glass and various materials for the chemical industry.

hundreds of products are made from recovered waste gas, liquid and residue in the non-ferrous metallurgical, chemical, pestiside, pharmaceutical, light industrial and other enterprises. the caustic soda recovered by paper mills in the country comes to 100,000 tons.

shanghai, peking, tientsin, liaoning, kirin, kiangsu, shantung, hunan and other provinces and municipalities have made big advances in multi-purpose use of industrial waste in recent years. peking put 1.5 million tons of residue to use and shanghai recovered 6,500 tons of valuable and rare metals in 20 varieties last year. the use of industrial waste is improving the environment of many areas and cities, purifying the streams and protecting the people's health.

as china started socialist construction, the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao charted the correct guiding principle of making multi-purpose use of material and later pointed out the big possibilities in this field in a series of instructions. in response, party organizations and the masses throughout the country discussed how to make use of local waste as a matter of importance. many areas carried out technical transformation of old industrial enterprises the waste of which had polluted the environment. the 40-year-old shanghai liaoyuan chemical works completed 36 projects for multiple use of material last year. around 60 per cent of the waste liquid, 90 per cent of the residue and all the waste gases are treated to produce some 11,000 tons of chemicals valued at over one million yuan. in this way, the works has eliminated three highly poisonous gases and two kinds of dust.

the party and government strictly require that the designing and construction of all new industrial and mining enterprises should include projects for the multi-purpose use of waste material, so that no pollution is caused from the very day the enterprises are put into operation. when the refinery of the peking general petro-chemical works went into operation in august 1969, the project built with an investment of 1,400,000 yuan for handling the waste water discharged by the refinery

also began to work. the refinery with an annual capacity of 2.5 million tons discharges over 17,000 tons of waste water daily. the waste water after treatment is used to irrigate nearby farmland. it contains nitrogen and ammonia that help increase farm output.

the superiority of china's socialist system creates the conditions for multi-purpose use of industrial waste. socialist cooperation has been organized among industry, commerce, transport, agriculture, health and scientific research departments to bring the initiative of all trades and professions into play. they have achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in making use of industrial waste.

shenyang city in northeast china last year organized a scientific research group composed of workers, cadres and technicians with the workers as the main force to deal with the poison cyanide discharged after electro-plating, which was polluting the air and streams. after experiments in a dozen factories, they arrived at the use of non-poisonous ammonia chloride and other chemicals to replace cyanide in the process. this new technique has been adopted by over 80 factories and mines in the city.

joint effort have been made by various leading departments concerned in shanghai, shenyang and other cities to eliminate the pollution of rivers. big projects for treating waste water and using it for irrigation have been built. water in a tributary of the whangpoo river was once affected by waste water which is now purified. big fish catches were netted last year from the nenchiang river in northeast china, where fish used to be killed by pollution.

chairman mao teaches: "the masses have boundless creative power." the wisdom of the people which has been brought into full play under the socialist system has dealt with some kinds of industrial waste that had been very difficult to treat. the workers of the northeast china general pharmaceutical plant have recovered weed-killer from a poisonous by-product in the making of choloromycin. the yearly recovery is enough to serve 20,000 hectares of farmland. the smoke from the shensi no. 1 cement plant discharged about 80,000 tons of coal dust over the past decade and more. the workers solved the proolem in a matter of nine days.

these are only initial achievement in the efforts to make multi-purpose use of industrial waste, a problem of modern industry. in developing a strong and modern socialist industry, the workers of china are determined to recover industrial waste with still greater, faster, better and more economical results, eliminate pollution, which is a very difficult problem for the capitalist countries to solve, and protect the health of future generations and preserve the beauty of the country.

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Peking Industrial, Commercial, Health Departments Support Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

industrial, commercial, financial, and medical and health departments in peking have given effective support to agriculture. as a result, relationship between the city and the rural areas is strengthened, and socialist agricultural production promoted.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, revolutionary cadres in peking have helped the masses raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line through study of chairman mao's general principle for developing the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", and through criticism of counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as "put profits in command" spread by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. they have come to a deeper understanding of the vital importance of helping socialist agriculture grow so as to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

chairman mao teaches: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". the city's industrial workers have achieved remarkable success in developing farm machinery industry in the past few years. the 1971 gross output of farm machinery was six times that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. production costs are reduced and more varieties added. quality has been improved.

some 200 factories and mines have since 1968 sent special teams to the outskirts where they help the people's communes repair farm machines and tools, set up farm machinery repair networks and train mechanics. workers from the peking transformer plant helped a commune in changping county run short-term technical courses to train from among the commune members over 70 electricians.

farm mechanization on the outskirts has been stepped up thanks to state aid. machine-ploughed acreage now accounts for over half of the farmland. networks of machine repairs service at the county, commune and brigade levels are taking shape and farm machines are increasing every year. many brigades, communes and counties have virtually mechanized or semi-mechanized irrigation, threshing, grain milling, fodder crushing, transport and plant protection. more than 3,000 production brigades have electricity.

to promote farm production, peking commercial departments are doing a better job of supplying the outskirts with means of production and daily necessities. sales of means of production last year were 60 per cent greater than in 1965. of these, sales of chemical fertilizer, insecticides and farm machines and implements more than doubled.

the salesmen are delivering goods direct to the customers in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people". a supply and marketing co-operative in tahsing county last year sent 4,200 farm implements, five tons of insecticide and 3.5 tons of plastic sheets right to the hands of the purchasing production teams.

the commercial departments have adjusted business hours, extended the scope of service and set up more stores for the commune members' convenience. there were 500 more stores on the outskirts last year than in 1965.

peking's agricultural research workers went to the villages to help with scientific farming while learning from the peasants. in the past few years, they worked in co-ordination with the peasants to make experiments on nearly 100 items, evolved good strains of maize and wheat, and trial-produced and popularized new-type plant hormones and insecticides. meanwhile, they have spread advanced farming techniques such as nursing sturdy cotton seedlings in culture pots or cold frames and growing two crops of potatoes a year. they also helped improve strains and popularize advanced techniques in fruit growing, sericulture, beekeeping and animal husbandry. now more than 70 per cent of the production brigades have set up scientific experimental groups consisting of cadres, veteran peasant technicians and young peasants.

in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", large numbers of city medical workers have settled down on the outskirts to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. in addition, mobile medical teams, staffed by several hundred in all, are active there. they give medical care, help prevent diseases and train "barefoot doctors". health centres or clinics are to be found in every commune and "barefoot doctors" in every production brigade.

with the aid of all trades and professions, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members had good harvests year after year. grain output per hectare last year reached over 3.75 tons, ginned cotton over 0.6 tons and vegetables 75 tons. considerable increases were registered in the production of oil-bearing crops, fruit and fishery. the number of pigs and poultry rose as well.

LAND RECLAMATION

Former Northeast China Wilderness Becomes Prosperous Area

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 24, 1972)

a former desolate area of 5,000 square kilometres in southern liaoning province, northeast china, has now been turned into a thriving agricultural and industrial area, thanks to the efforts of the local people in response to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

the panchin administrative region along the pohai bay had only 10,600 hectares of low-yielding paddy fields on the eve of liberation. a large part of the land was alkali. crops often failed. the reactionary kuomintang rulers did nothing to improve things.

after liberation, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the people of panchin built 60 irrigation and drainage projects on a dozen of rivers and tackled the problem of soil alkalinization.

the great proletarian cultural revolution inspired the people with still greater enthusiasm. they started a big campaign to transform alkali and marshy land in 1968. in a matter of two years they harnessed the shuangtaitzu river that drains the whole area. the river used to dry up in spring and overflow its banks in the rainy season. now big sluice-gates bring this river under control.

over the past three years, the local people have dug 15,000 trunk canals, built 4,000 big, medium-sized and small bridges, culverts, sluice-gates and pumping stations, reclaimed 16,000 hectares of alkali and marshy land and turned 10,600 hectares of alkali land into paddy fields. total grain output of the region in 1970 was 28 per cent above that in 1969. a still better harvest was reaped in 1971 though the region was hit by wind and hail storms. the amount of grain delivered and sold to the state over the past four years was equivalent to that in the decade prior to the cultural revolution. the expansion of agriculture helped bring progress to forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fisheries. the area has in the past few years afforested 14,000 hectares, opened a dozen orchards, two big livestock farms, and four reed-growing grounds and built a dozen big and medium-sized reservoirs.

there was virtually no industry in the region before liberation. a single small paper mill and several grain processing shops closed down one after another under the ruthless oppression and exploitation by japanese aggressors. after liberation, the people of the panchin region made energetic efforts to develop industry alongside agriculture, especially during the cultural revolution. more than 100 big, medium-sized and small factories have been set up or expanded over the past three years. they include machine building plants, factories making building material, chemical fertilizer, bearings, paper and

pharmaceuticals, as well as a tannery, a winery and food processing mills.

the people of the panchin region have expanded industry in a hard-working and self-reliant spirit with assistance from the state. the tungfanghung farm machinery plant was built on the basis of several smitheries. the workers manufactured farm machines while putting up factory buildings and making equipment by themselves. in three years they improved or made several dozen pieces of equipment and built workshops with 3,000 square metres of floor space. thus the former smitheries have developed into a big plant mass-producing farm machines, lathes and shaping machines. the state-owned farms and people's communes in the area have also set up small workshops of their own.

there were no motor roads in the area in the past. motor traffic used to stop at least three days along the mud roads after a downpour. when the regional revolutionary committee was set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it led the masses in building a 104-kilometre-long railroad across the area in half a year. then they paved a dozen asphalt and macadam roads totalling 700 kilometres. the network sends the region's rice, reeds, fish and other farm produce and manufactured goods to other parts of the country and brings back farm machines and industrial equipment.

workers and other residents in towns have all contributed their share to the building of the panchin region. guided by chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive, they have worked self-reliantly to expand industrial and farm production and turned consumer towns into production bases.

tienchuangtai town is a typical one. before the cultural revolution its population of 15,000 depended on the state for a supply of 1,900 tons of grain, 2,500 tons of vegetables and 125 tons of meat every year. in the past few years the people completed 23 water conservancy works and 110 canals, levelled several hundred hillocks, filled in 1,000 swamps and turned more than 500 hectares of land along the pohai bay into fields regularly yielding good harvests. last year they gathered 2,350 tons of grain, raised over 3,100 pigs and 130,000 fish and harvested 2,500 tons of vegetables. the town is now self-sufficient in grain, vegetables and meat.

industry in the town has also developed from scratch. it now has over 50 factories and workshops making about a hundred products.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

China Builds Many Small Rural Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

the combined capacity of small rural hydro-electric power stations built in china in 1970 and 1971 exceeds the total put up in the previous two post-liberation decades. these stations now account for 16 per cent of the generating capacity of all china's hydro-electric power stations.

chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" is implemented in such efforts. most of the stations were built by people's communes and production brigades which relied on the strength of their collective economy.

the small hydro-electric power stations help speed up farming mechanization, the extension of irrigation and drainage, rural electrification and wider application of fertilizer. they provide motive force for electric pumping stations and create favourable conditions for enlarging the farming area which gives high, stable yields irrespective of drought and heavy rains.

kwangning county in kwangtung province, south china, has built 367 small hydro-electric power stations with a combined capacity of over 8,500 kilowatts in the past eight years. it also constructed 440 electric pumping stations during the period to raise water to irrigate hilly arid land. this has enabled the county to irrigate the newly-opened 4,300 hectares of hilly fields. the county's grain output in 1970 was 20,000 tons more than the preceding year, with an average yield of over 7.5 tons per hectare. luchuan county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region has built small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of over 5,000 kilowatts during the great proletarian cultural revolution. power-operated pumps in the county now irrigate 2,600 hectares of formerly drought-stricken farmland. improved irrigation and drainage has added 2,300 hectares of farming acreage. the county's average grain yield per hectare surpassed 7.5 tons two years running and threshing, rice husking, grain and fodder crushing and the processing of other farm produce are mechanized.

china's numerous rivers have rich reserves of water power which were little tapped before liberation under the dark reactionary rule of the kuomintang. at the time of liberation in 1949, china had only 26 small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of less than 2,000 kilowatts.

mass campaigns were launched to build small hydro-electric power stations with the rapid development of china's socialist revolution and construction. many areas began to undertake such projects in 1956 in the high tide of agricultural cooperation. in less than two years, 500 were completed in the country, with an aggregate capacity of over 20,000 kilowatts. then in 1958, with the establishment of the people's communes,

there was another building upsurge under the guidance of the general line for socialist construction formulated by chairman mao. the people's communes showed their might. the number of small hydro-electric power stations in 1960 reached 9,000, with a capacity of 250,000 kilowatts.

there has been a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines around this mass movement. the renegade liu shao-chi and other political swindlers attempted to clamp down on the enthusiasm of the masses and sabotage the movement, advocating such revisionist fallacies as building only big stations on foreign models and sole reliance on experts. this was directed against chairman mao's revolutionary line. the people, however, resolutely carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line. mass movements all over the country have become more vigorous since the great proletarian cultural revolution. the small hydro-electric power stations are built in the light of the local conditions and with indigenous methods. the criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has further spurred mass enthusiasm and promoted the construction of stations.

adherence to chairman mao's revolutionary line in building the stations brings the initiative of the masses into fuller play. the commune members of east china's chekiang province, making full use of local streams, rivers, waterfalls and reservoirs, have put up small hydro-electric power stations with their own investment and manpower. since the cultural revolution, they have built more than 2,200 such projects, most of them with capacities ranging from dozens to several hundred kilowatts. the masses welcome these projects, which call for limited investment and give good results.

the people of hilly chinglung county in north china's hopei province refuted the opinion of experts in the past that no hydro-electric power station could be built there due to the shortage of water. taking into account their conditions, they put up reservoirs to detain their occasional heavy rains, tapped underground currents, and dug ditches and tunnels to lead in water. these projects provide the fall of water needed to set up small hydro-electric power stations. over 80 such projects have been completed in the county and an additional 120 are under construction.

many rivers and streams in flat huaian county of east china's kiangsu province have a fall of only dozens of centimetres. experts once regarded it impossible to set up hydro-electric power stations on that account. in recent years, however, the local peasants put up dams and other structures of their own design to create larger falls. this made it possible to build a number of small hydro-electric power stations.

the power generating equipment is turned out by local plants and even by factories and workshops run by the communes and production brigades. in south china's kwangtung province, the electrical machinery plants and farm machinery plants run at the provincial, regional and county levels work in co-ordination to produce power generating equipment. the plants

producing the equipment in the province have increased from eleven to 141 which turn out water turbines and power generators of over 110 types and specifications.

by relying on the masses, all the people's communes and over 90 per cent of the production brigades in hilly yungchun county of fukien province set up small hydro-electric power stations in 1969. in the autumn of the year, the ministry of water conservancy and electric power called an on-the-spot meeting in the county, which was attended by representatives from the hilly regions of southern china. the meeting popularized the county's experience in building the stations.

FISHING

China's Coastal, Fresh Water Fishing Grounds Report Good Catches

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

China's fish catches were 10 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1970, the previous record year, and 10 times the 1949 amount.

winter catches on the east china sea fishing grounds alone came to 241,500 tons, 45 per cent above the same 1970 period. the catches in shanghai and the provinces of kwangtung, fukien, shantung and liaoning set new local records.

fresh water fishing made big headway in 1971, thanks to the conscientious implementation of chairman mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". while concentrating on grain production, the people made great efforts to raise fish in ponds, reservoirs and lakes. the area of reservoirs holding fish throughout the country came to 647,000 hectares. the highest output of fish per hectare of pond surface exceeded 7.5 tons. provinces and municipalities in the yangtze river basin, china's major fresh water fish producing area, reported good results despite a serious drought.

raising fish in rice paddies is popular in tungkuan county of kwangtung province. seven hundred and sixty hectares of the county's paddy fields held fish in 1971, with the highest per-hectare catch being 600 kilogrammes.

large-scale investigations into the resources of valuable varieties of fresh water fish have been carried out in recent years along the yangtze river and in coastal provinces and cities, with the aim of improving quality and preventing fish diseases. scientists of the heilungkiang provincial institute of aquatic products succeeded in breeding grass carp by using treated warm water from thermal power plants, thus tapping a new way for breeding fish fry artificially

in the cold north. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region used to get fish fry from inland provinces. in recent years it has succeeded in breeding its own fry of grass carp, big head, silver carp and common carp and become self-sufficient.

china has a coastline extending 14,000 kilometres, with 437,000 square miles of shallow-water fishery grounds and numerous lakes, rivers, reservoirs and ponds. the country has also increased its fishing vessels fifteen times compared with early post-liberation days, and added motorized boats.

the fishermen set out for the sea two to four weeks earlier than usual, and some of the boats did not leave the fishing grounds since the autumn fishing season. the haiyang fishery commune in haimen county, kiangsu province, made a haul of 160 tons each pair of boats on the average and created a record for the province. the commune had previously achieved high, stable outputs for eight years running.

increased mechanization of fishing last year played an important part in raising output and ensuring safety for the fishermen.

HOUSING

Housing for Shanghai Working People

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1972)

more than 70 workers' housing estates with 13 million square metres of floor space have been built in shangnai since liberation. this was done under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

blocks of tall buildings have sprung up in shanghai in the past two decades to create more than ten new industrial centres. around them are the many housing estates for workers. one is the tsaoyang housing estate which covers 840,000 square metres of floor space and is inhabited by 15,000 households. phoenix trees, grass and garden line the neat streets or blocks of two to five-storied buildings. the apartments have running water, electricity, kitchens with gas stoves. rent come to only 20 cents a month per square metre. the rents range from three to six yuan a month, three to eight per cent of a family's monthly income.

the housing estate has 21 primary and middle schools and 13 kindergartens and nurseries. for the convenience of workers and their families, it has vegetable markets, department stores and food shops, banks, post offices, community dining rooms, bath houses, bookstores, cinemas and other amenities. two hospitals there provide the workers with free medical treatment.

before liberation, under the rule of imperialism and the reactionary kuomintang regime, municipal construction in shanghai served a few privileged classes. the imperialists, reactionary bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists lived in fine tall buildings with modern conveniences, while the working people huddled together in slums or sheds, or slept in doorways. incomplete statistics show that about 200,000 households of labouring people were crowded in 320 slums before liberation.

after liberation, the communist party and government ensured that large numbers of workers and other labouring people could move into new housing estates from slum dwellings. blocks of one-storied or multi-storied buildings, parks and other public buildings have been built on the sites of the slums.

all the roads in the city have been repaired and new ones laid. the total length of the roads is nine times that before liberation. road surfacing is now cement or asphalt, with the exception of roads faced in granite. open sewers left over by the old society have been filled in and broad asphalt surfaced roads cover them. now shanghai has 1,600 kilometres of sewers.

tree nurseries in the city now is 16 times that before liberation. the tree-covered area along the streets now reaches 58.66 hectares, as against 3 hectares before liberation. the city has 4.5 times more park space than before 1949. the golf-links for imperialists has been turned into a zoo; a horse-race course which was a hot-bed of gambling has been built into a library, a hospital, a physical culture palace and a square where the people in shanghai hold meetings, and a part of the race course has been built into a park.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Southern China Discovers Apeman Fossils for the First Time

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

chinese geological workers have made their first discovery in southwest china's yunnan province of two fossil teeth of an apeman.

this is another important discovery following the discovery of fossils of peking man which dates back 500,000 years and of lantien man, still earlier, in northern china. they are of great scientific value to the further study of ancient mankind and the geological conditions of the quarternary age in southwest china.

the two fossil teeth were found in a red loam stratum in the shangnapang area of yuanmou county in yunnan province on may 1, 1965. greyish white and

deeply fossilized, they are two upper medial incisors of an apeman.

china is one of the countries where abundant remains of ancient human fossils have been discovered. the many apeman fossils found before and after liberation at choukoutien near peking and the apeman fossils found at lantien near sian in 1964-1965 prove that the northern part of china was an important area in the evolution of mankind during the apeman stage. the apeman fossil teeth discovered in southwest china this time provide an important clue to the search for more apeman fossils in the southern part of china.

SCENIC SPOTS

Famous Chinese Lake City, Past and Present

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 23, 1972)

the east china lake city of hangchow has kept its beauty while expanding as a thriving socialist industrial city.

famous for its charming west lake, hangchow was founded 2,000 years ago. it hummed with business about 605 a.d., after the grand canal was open to navigation in the sui dynasty (581-618 a.d.). the population grew to 1,140,000 when it became the capital of southern sung dynasty in 1127.

the west lake covers a large part of the city. it has blue gleaming waters backed by rolling hills on three sides. generation after generation, the working people built dykes on the lake, put up handsome pavilions and bridges, and planted willows and flowers.

the city was a paradise for the reactionary ruling classes before liberation. the rulers divided up the scenic spots, where they built private villas and laid out gardens behind high walls and iron fences. they did nothing but mar the scenery. the lake became stagnant and the hills were overgrown with weeds at the time of liberation.

the city's industry was at a standstill for a long time before liberation. it was subjected to imperialist plunder and fleecing by the kuomintang reactionaries. there were only 33 small factories and workshops which employed over 100 workers each. but most of them were operating part time or only occasionally. business was in the doldrums. the working people lived in extreme poverty.

the people carried out socialist transformation of private industry and commerce after the city's liberation

in 1949, under the wise guidance of the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. this was followed by large-scale industrial capital construction in accordance with the party's general line for building socialism and the general principle for developing the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". during the great proletarian cultural revolution, hangchow's industry made even greater progress as the workers deepened the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry. in addition to its traditional silk and cotton textile industry, the city has built metallurgical, machinery, chemical, rubber, glass, plastic and electronic enterprises. the number of industrial workers has increased to 200,000. the city's gross industrial output value in 1971 was 18.7 times that of the early years after liberation, or 79 per cent higher than 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. output value of heavy industry accounted for 41 per cent of the city's total industrial output value, as against three per cent around liberation. gross output value of light industry increased 12 times. no longer a semi-colonial consumer city, hangchow is now a prosperous socialist industrial centre.

the city has had a silk industry since ancient times and its tapestries are a famous product both at home and abroad. but before liberation, the industry was declining and the silk mills were poorly equipped, generally each with no more than five looms. the old mills have been transformed and enlarged and a number of automatic and silk printing and dyeing complexes built since liberation. the workers and technicians made many technical innovations and produced new equipment. now the silk reeling is mechanized or semi-mechanized. production of silk fabrics increased greatly as weaving looms are used and printing and dyeing are mechanized. output of raw silk is more than 8 fold that in the early post-liberation days. production of silk fabrics is 9 times, with more than 1,000 varieties.

the tungfanghung (east is red) silk mill, which is famous for its arts and crafts, had only 40 workers before liberation and a dozen hand-operated looms. the number of looms is more than 21 times that soon after liberation. the number of workers has increased more than 41 fold and output more than 100 times. in the technical innovation campaign over the past few years, the workers, cadres and technicians, pooling their wisdom, produced 114 new-type efficient looms which are easy to operate. they have also made a double-sided eight-shuttle box silk loom which is more than 13 times as efficient as a hand-operated loom. the mass movement for a revolution in designing patterns of the silk fabrics helped add more than 100 varieties.

hangchow now has iron and steel, machine building and chemical industries. it provides much more of its own raw materials and machinery. heavy industry includes factories producing boilers, oxygen generators, steam turbines, bearings, heavy machinery and iron and steel. all the city's pig iron is now produced locally and the variety of rolled steel keeps increasing. oxygen generators, steel making furnaces, steam turbines, boilers, equipment for producing chemical fertilizer,

automobiles, tractors and various types of machine tools as well as vessels for inland shipping are in mass-production.

the predecessor of the hangchow machine tool plant had only 24 workers and staff members, four pulley lathes and one bench-work table before liberation and did only simple repairs. it is now a modern plant turning out dozens of types of machine tools, has nearly 2,000 workers and staff members and covers 61,000 square metres of floor space.

the machine building industry has turned out new products of advanced standards since the cultural revolution. workers, cadres and technicians of the hangchow machine tool plant, after many experiments, trial-produced six types of high-precision surface grinding machines. the hangchow oxygen generator plant took just three months to design and manufacture china's first all-corrugated plate type oxygen generator (with maximum performance).

big advances have also been made in the production of light industrial goods and art and craft works. light industrial and chemical products run to over seven hundred kinds. output of such famous products as sandalwood fans and silk umbrellas is rising.

the hangchow streets were poorly lit and neglected before liberation. they were dusty on fine days and muddy when it rained. the west lake over the centuries from the ming dynasty (1368-1644) down to the kuomintang reactionary rule, had never been dredged on any sizable scale. the lake kept silting up and its water was only 60 cm. deep on the average on the eve of liberation. during the 22 years since liberation, the hangchow people under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao have carried out the principle of municipal construction serving production and the working people. they built new housing and reconstructed old housing with a total floor space of more than 200,000 square metres. they widened the old streets and laid out many new ones, built an extensive sewer system, enlarged the bus service and set up a trolley bus service.

the west lake was thoroughly dredged by machinery. more than seven million cubic metres of silt were cleared out so that the lake is now 180 cm. deep on the average and holds twice as much water as in pre-liberation days.

the hangchow people have planted 30 million trees around the west lake and other places and afforested 4,000 hectares of barren hills. they have grown over 200 million saplings and many flowers, and planted trees along streets and rivers totalling 330 kilometres in length. many new parks have been built. the total acreage of parks has been expanded to 270 hectares, six times the pre-liberation figure.

the west lake today is even more beautiful, with green mountains reflected in clear water. the area around the lake is dotted with lawns and flower beds. pavilions have been repaired. hua kang kuan yu (viewing fish in huakang pond), one of the ten scenic spots in the city, was reduced to only one pond and one stele before liberation because of ravages by the kuomintang reactionaries. it has been reconstructed

and expanded from 0.2 to 20 hectares. many pine and fir trees and flowers, including peonies have been planted. gold fish swim in the water. on holidays, many workers; cadres and other working people come to enjoy the beauty of the lake and mountains.

the growth of production has gradually improved the living standards of the people of hangchow. the party and government planned many public undertakings for the people. hangchow now has five colleges and 56 middle schools. it has achieved universal junior middle school education. it has eight general hospitals and six specialized ones. the factories, government institutions, schools, rural people's communes and neighbourhoods have clinics or health centres. all those who can work have jobs. the people live a happy and stable life.

HANGCHOW

Outskirts of Hangchow Today

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 24, 1972)

the rural outskirts of hangchow, a beautiful lake city in east china's chekiang province, have had good harvests for ten years running. this is due to the hard efforts made by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

the area harvested a record grain yield of 8.4 tons per hectare last year despite serious drought, excessive rain, plant diseases and insect pests. tea production has developed still quicker. total tea output last year was 1,350 tons, more than double the 1949 figure. the varieties of vegetables have increased from some 30 to over 200. there are constant supplies of fresh vegetables the year round. output of hemp, silkworm cocoons and other industrial crops has also increased by a big margin.

the rural outskirts of hangchow include 15 people's communes with a total population of 240,000. it covers 12,000 hectares of farmland, 1,400 hectares of tea plantations and 10,660 hectares of woods. the area's mild climate, ample rainfall and fertile soil provide favourable farming conditions. but under reactionary kuomintang rule, bureaucrats and landlords occupied two-thirds of the farmland and woods. the peasants had to turn over most of their harvest to the landlords and were poverty-stricken.

after liberation, land reform was carried out and the centuries-old feudal system of exploitation abolished under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. the poor and lower-middle peasants embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. relying

on the collective strength of the people's communes and aided by the state, they carried out construction to improve farming conditions with stress on water conservancy projects. many pumping stations were set up to improve the irrigation facilities.

the shangszu district, with hills on three sides and the chientang river on the other, is the major grain growing area on hangchow's outskirts. but its 4,000 hectares of low-lying farmland was subject to inroads by the river's tidal waters. the communes undertook large-scale construction of water control projects. they reinforced or built 25 kilometres of dykes and put up many pumping stations and sluices. this helped raise grain output year after year. efforts were started in 1969 to control mountain floods. leading members of the district revolutionary committee led a group composed of cadres, technicians and veteran peasants in making investigations and surveys. they consulted the masses and worked out a plan to dig a canal along the hills to divert the mountain flood water into the river. mass efforts were launched by the members, cadres and technicians of three communes that winter to build the project. they worked hard through the next spring and continued the project the following winter and spring. in this period, they dug a canal 20 metres wide and 16 kilometres long that goes round more than a dozen hills. the project involved 800,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work.

the project proved its worth last spring, when there was heavy rainfall of 189 mm. the mountain flood emptied into the chientang river through the canal without causing waterlogging. the per hectare grain yield reached over seven tons, five times the figure for the early post-liberation years.

the people on hangchow's outskirts have done 36 million cubic metres of earth and stone work over the past two decades or so. the projects included dredging the hangchow section of the ancient grand canal, dredging or digging some 100 waterways, and putting up some 100 storage ponds and reservoirs and more than 1,000 electric pumping stations. the new water control works have ensured good harvests for 74 per cent of the farmland despite drought or excessive rains. in addition, the people reclaimed more than 600 hectares of riverside land.

the building of terraced fields in some mountainous communes and brigades has controlled soil erosion. the hsihu (west lake) people's commune, a centuries-old producer of the famous lungching green tea, has transformed its severely-eroded land. by persistent efforts over the years, it has turned all its sloping land into terraced tea gardens complete with irrigation and drainage facilities that give stable and high yields. the people's commune increased its per hectare output of tea from some 0.45 tons in 1949 to 1.95 tons in 1971.

with the development of the collective economy, the level of farm mechanization is rising. hangchow outskirts now have more than 11,000 pieces of farm machinery including tractors, electric ploughs, threshers, crushers, pumps and tea processing machines. the machine-ploughed acreage accounts for 48 per cent of the farmland. eighty-five per cent of

the farmland is serviced by electric pumping stations. rice and wheat threshing is semi-mechanized and grain processing and fodder crushing mechanized. some communes and brigades have trucks and motorized boats.

the collective economy has been continuously strengthened and expanded with the development of industrial and agricultural production. the commune members' income has increased year by year and their living standards have risen steadily. many peasant families have wrist watches, radios, sewing machines, bicycles and bank savings.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

pierre harmel, foreign minister of the kingdom of belgium, received today in brussels miao hsiang-tao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the kingdom of belgium, according to a report from brussels.

the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim handed a letter of credence to the belgian foreign minister. they had a friendly conversation.

miao hsiang-tao arrived in brussels by air on february 11.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Leaves Yenan for Sian

(NCNA-English Yenan, Feb. 24, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left here for sian by air this afternoon after its performance tour here.

during its stay here, the theatre performed the one-act plays "a town in the lower reaches of the river" and "the japanese revolution is sure to win" and other song and dance items depicting the japanese people's revolutionary struggles. these performances were warmly applauded by the local people.

on the evening of february 22, chairman of the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee hsu hsiao-min and other leading members of the revolutionary committee attended the performances, and had a cordial talk with natsuko fujikawa, leader, yoshihisa higasa, deputy leader, naoji iwata, staff member, yoshiaki fujii, secretary general, and principal actors and actresses, of the theatre.

the japanese friends visited the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities and places where chairman mao once lived in yenan where he led the chinese revolution in those early years. they paid a visit to the site of the former general office of the central committee of the

communist party of china, and had talks with veteran cadres and communist party members and with educated young people who settled in the countryside. when they went to see the "date orchard" production brigade, lei chih-fu, secretary of the brigade party branch, on behalf of the local poor and lower-middle peasants, presented the japanese friends with millet as an expression of militant friendship for the japanese people.

the japanese theatre arrived here from sian on february 21. that evening the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee gave a reception to warmly welcome the japanese friends. upon its arrival in and departure from yenan, the theatre was given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of the regional revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, and several hundred people and revolutionary literary and art workers.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Kuwait's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to sabah al-salem al-sabah, emir of kuwait, extending sincere congratulations on the occasion of the national day of kuwait. the message reads:

his highness sabah al-salem al-sabah,

emir of kuwait

kuwait

on the occasion of the national day of kuwait, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese people and in my own name, sincere congratulations to your highness and the people of kuwait. may the state of kuwait enjoy prosperity and its people happiness. may the friendship between the peoples of china and kuwait grow continuously.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

february 24, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Kuwait's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to jaber al-ahmed al-jaber, crown prince and prime minister of the state of kuwait, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of kuwait. the message reads:

his highness jaber al-ahmed al-jaber,
crown prince and prime minister of the state of kuwait

kuwait

on the occasion of the national day of kuwait, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and in my own name, warm congratulations to your highness and the government of kuwait. may kuwait continuously achieve new successes in its national construction. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and kuwait develop daily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

february 24, 1972

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Supports Just Struggle of Northern Irish People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary today voices support for the northern irish people in their just struggle and denounces the british authorities for its savage suppression of them.

for the last few years, the commentary notes, the northern irish people's struggle for independence and democracy has been surging forward. to maintain its colonial rule there, british imperialism repeatedly sent troops to ruthlessly suppress the people of northern ireland.

it says that the massacre of northern irish people by british troops on january 30 this year has aroused profound indignation from the people in ireland, northern ireland and britain.

the malayan people, it says, strongly condemn british imperialism for its bloody atrocities and firmly support the northern irish people's struggle against national oppression.

CHINA AND MALI

Profound Friendship between Chinese and Malian Peoples

(NCNA-English Bamako, Feb. 23, 1972)

the republic of mali is situated in the west of the beautiful and fertile african continent. china and mali are thousands of miles apart but there exists a profound friendship between the two peoples who have encouraged and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in the cause of national construction, too, the two peoples have cooperated with and supported each other. the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in mali have received sincere assistance and warm concern from the malian government and people. tales of friendship between the two peoples are told everywhere in mali.

close cooperation

a tea processing factory is under construction in the farako tea farm in sikasso region. upon completion, it will adequately meet the malian people's demand for tea with that grown and processed in the country.

shortly before construction of the factory started, the five thousand cubic metres of sand and stones needed for the construction were not yet fully available. to race against time, the chinese engineering and technical personnel planned to get sand in the vicinity of the construction site. their plan was supported by fofana who was in charge of the project. fofana acted as guide for the chinese engineering and technical personnel and joined them in the search for sand.

braving the scorching sun, fofana and the chinese personnel crossed grassland and rivers in search of sand suitable for use in the construction. intent on finding it so that the construction could start as scheduled, they travelled for days on end. one day they found sand and stones fit for use in a shallow river over 30 kilometres from the construction site.

sand and stones they found. but new difficulties arose. it required much labour power to get the sand and stones from the river bed and bring them to the bank. when the people living along the river learned that large quantities of sand and stones were needed for the construction, they poured out to offer help. over 80 local inhabitants jumped into the river and enthusiastically

helped the chinese personnel dig and transport sand and stones. heedless of mosquitoes and the danger of crocodiles, they threw themselves into the work. spadeful after spadeful of sand and stones was dug up and basket after basket of them rapidly loaded for transportation to the construction site.

language barrier presented no difficulty to the malians and chinese working and sweating side by side. their sign language and smiling faces fully expressed the fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

helping and learning from each other

in the course of construction, chinese and malian personnel worked side by side. malian and chinese personnel in charge of the project joined the workers in physical labour so as to learn in time of the progress in the work. they discussed and examined the plan, progress and problems of the project every week and month. when construction was in full swing, the shortage of labour power was keenly felt. fofana promptly transferred a number of workers from another department to support the construction. the chinese technical personnel did their best to pass on their know-how to the new workers. very soon the malian workers initially mastered the skill needed. it had become a practice for the malian and chinese workers to help each other and learn from each other.

they worked together like brothers and showed concern for each other. they always vied with each other to work in high dangerous places and checked each other's safety belts, telling each other to guard against accidents.

malian representative of the construction site bassou was busy all the time on the site helping the chinese engineering and technical personnel to organize and arrange labour power. he also joined the workers in operating concrete-mixers and pulling handcarts. when the construction reached an important stage requiring non-stop operation, the malian and chinese personnel worked overtime on their own accord and gave up rest on sundays.

construction went on smoothly thanks to the close coordination and mutual support between the malian and chinese builders. the tall factory buildings of the tea processing factory, the crystallization of chinese-malian friendship, were thus swiftly completed.

care for and help each other

when the chinese engineering and technical personnel first arrived in mali, they were not accustomed to the climate there. some of them fell sick and were sent to hospital. leading malian personnel frequently visited them in their living quarters or in hospital to express concern and sympathy. chinese doctors on the work site always went to the homes of ailing malian workers to give them medical service.

once chinese workers went to another place to buy pigs. upon their return they found one of the pigs lost on their way back. a malian peasant found the lost pig and took good care of it. he went everywhere

to make enquiries as to its owner. finally he found out that it belonged to the chinese. he and his brother made a special trip of more than 30 kilometres to bring the pig back to them. the two malian peasants were warmly received by the chinese workers who heartily thanked the malian people for their sincere help and concern for the chinese workers.

one day, the house of a malian worker caught fire and was burned down. upon learning of the news, the chinese workers went to the village and helped him rebuild his house. chinese carpenters on the work site helped make new windows for him. the whole village, old and young, thanked the chinese workers and praised the chinese and malian peoples as kith and kin.

the flower of friendship between the chinese and malian peoples blossoms over the beautiful and fertile land of mali. it will rise into greater splendour with the steady growth of the relations of mutual assistance and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Hague Meeting Reports on New China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

the netherlands council for trade promotion organized a report meeting on the people's republic of china in the hague yesterday, according to a report from that city. the council's president sidney j. van den bergh presided over the meeting.

some members of the netherlands economic mission which recently returned from a visit to china gave an account of their china tour and also their impressions of new china.

among the more than 200 people present at the meeting were r. verhagen, director of foreign economic relations of the ministry of economic affairs of the netherlands, and other officials of departments concerned. representatives of industrial and commercial circles were also present.

li mao-lai, charge d'affaires a.i. of the office of the people's republic of china in the netherlands, and sung jui-chang, commercial attache of the office, were among the guests.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Tanzanian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message to rashidi mfaume kawawa today warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the office of the prime minister of the united republic of tanzania. the message reads:

his excellency rashidi mfaume kawawa,

second vice-president and prime minister of the united republic of tanzania,

dar es salaam

on the occasion of your assumption of the office of the prime minister of the united republic of tanzania, i express warm congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese government and people. may the united republic of tanzania, under the leadership of president julius k. nyerere, enjoy daily growing prosperity. may the friendship between the peoples of china and tanzania and the friendly relations between our two countries develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, february 24, 1972

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TERRITORIAL WATERS

Iceland Parliament Decides to Extend Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

the parliament of the republic of iceland has decided to extend the country's territorial waters from 12 to 50 miles to protect its fishing rights, according to a reykjavik report.

the decision, formally reached on february 16, will take effect as of september 1 this year.

iceland's prime minister olafur johannesson has pointed out that "a people whose exports are based from 80 to 90 per cent on fish and fishing products has a right to a fishing zone which includes the complete continental shelf".

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

premier
chou en-lai and president nixon continued to hold talks this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were dr. henry a. kissinger, john holdridge and winston lord.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung and chao chi-hua, and interpreters chi chao-chu and tang wen-sheng.

Foreign Minister Chi Pen-fei and Secretary of State Rogers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

chinese foreign
minister chi peng-fei and u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers continued to hold talks this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were ronald l. ziegler, marshall green, john a. scali, alfred le s. jenkins, commander jonathan t. howe, nicholas platt, charles w. freeman, jr. and calvin e. mehlert.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were hsiung hsiang-hui, wang chen, chien ta-yung, li chung-ying, ting yuan-hung, shen jo-yun, chang yi-chun, hu chuan-chung and hu feng-hsien.

President and Mrs. Nixon Visit Great Wall and Ming Tombs

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

president and
mrs. nixon, accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister chi peng-fei, visited the great wall and the ting ling, one of the ming tombs to the northwest of peking today.

u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers and other american guests also went on the visit.

also accompanying president and mrs. nixon on the visit were chinese vice-foreign minister li yao-wen and leading members of departments concerned including yu sang, yang teh-chung, lin chia-mei and hsu han-ping.

Peking Reception for American Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1972)

the peking journalistic circles gave a reception here this evening to welcome the american journalists accompanying u.s. president nixon on his visit.

among the more than 100 guests at the reception were gerald warren, deputy press secretary, timothy elbourne, press assistant, and american newsmen.

attending the reception were leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the "people's daily", the central broadcasting administration, the information department of the foreign ministry and other organizations concerned including chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, peng hua, wang tung, hsiao teh, ting chiao, chang chang-hai, li po-ti and tsao shih-chin.

CHINA AND USSR

Revolutionary Committees in Various Parts of China Lay Wreaths at Tombs of Fallen Heroes of Soviet Red Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1972)

on the eve of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the soviet army and navy, the revolutionary committees of liaoning, heilungkiang, kirin and hupeh provinces and luta city laid wreaths at the tombs of fallen heroes of the soviet red army or at monuments to their memory in these places. the wreaths bore the inscription of "the fallen heroes of the soviet red army who gave their lives in the war against japanese and world fascism are immortal exclamation"

on behalf of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, pai chien, vice-chairman, and yin tsan-chen, yao tzu-ming and wen chu-min, standing committee members, of the committee laid wreaths at the monument to the officers and men of the soviet red army who died in the war, and at the tomb of soviet red army fallen heroes

in shenyang. on behalf of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, wei fu-nai and tu po, vice-chairmen of the committee, laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet army on stalin square in talien and the cemetery of fallen heroes of the soviet army in lushun.

on behalf of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, hsia kuang-ya and tsao chih, vice-chairmen of the committee, laid wreaths at the tomb of the fallen heroes of the soviet army and the monument to their memory in harbin and the monument of victory in the war against japanese aggression in the city. representatives of revolutionary committees of the manchouli and suifenho of heilungkiang province also laid wreaths at the tombs of the fallen heroes of the soviet army or monuments to their memory.

in changchun city, a wreath was laid at the monument to soviet army fallen heroes on people's square by vice-chairmen of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee lan kan-ting, hsu chao-chang and wu chao-ti on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee.

in wuhan, a wreath was laid at the tomb of the fallen heroes of the soviet air force volunteers in chiehfang park by chu yeh-kuei, vice-chairman, and wang pu-ching, standing committee member, of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee on its behalf.

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CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Prime Minister of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 23, 1972)

ali nasser mohamed, prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received at his office yesterday morning li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to p.d.r.y., and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read and Study Conscientiously To Raise Consciousness of Line Struggle

- An investigation of study conditions among principal leading cadres of some municipalities and hsien of Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 26, 1972)

How should leading cadres relate the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works to a heightening of their consciousness of line struggle? We made a recent investigation into the study conditions among principal leading cadres of Changch'un and Kirin municipalities and Tungfeng, Hailung, P'anshih, Ch'angling, Tehui and other hsien. One prominent feature characterizing their study efforts is serious study of fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles in close relation to their own practical work and ideological reality and seeking an increasingly deep understanding in their application, to counter problems countered in the execution of the Party's line.

(1) To Counter Recurrent Problems Appearing in Execution of the Party Line, We Must Study Repeatedly Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

A common experience shared by the principal leading cadres of these municipalities and hsien is that though supposed to have been understood, the Party's line often presents some problems in its execution. How should this problem be solved? In the study, they came to understand that only by continuously coping with new problems and repeatedly studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could we acquire an increasingly deep understanding

of the Party's line and strengthen our resolution and consciousness in the execution of the Party line.

To solve this problem properly, the Party committee of P'anshih hsien carried out regular "minor rectifications" in leading squads through constantly making investigations and studies, summing up work, and analyzing class struggle trends. In the process, leading members of leading squads were helped to lay hold of the problems encountered in their own execution of the Party line and read and study conscientiously.

The leadership over a production brigade in this hsien was once usurped by bad elements. In the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, several leading comrades of the hsien came over here to rouse the masses to get rid of undesirable persons. The leading squad was subjected to an overhaul. Later, when the newly elected secretary of the Party branch of this brigade showed great determination and enthusiasm and gave a good showing in work performance, it was believed that the problem in existence had been solved. But at this point, class struggle had not stopped yet. A bad fellow showered praise on the newly elected Party branch secretary, saying, "You have come into power this time. It is a good thing as far as the brigade is concerned!" Meanwhile, seizing on the excuse of increasing collective income, he devised ways and means for the Party branch secretary and induced him to carry out some capitalist activities. He further corrupted the secretary's material life with money and beautiful girls. In less than one year, this Party branch secretary was completely won over.

These two lessons set the leading members of the hsien Party committee to deep thinking: Why should class struggle always be an on-and-off affair? Why should the same problem reappear, where a problem was considered already solved? Laying hold of this point, they carried out a minor rectification and repeatedly studied what the great teachers Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Never for a minute does the Communist Party neglect to teach the workers to understand in the most accurate way possible the antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat" and Lenin's well-known remarks: "The transition from capitalism to communism covers a long historical period. So long as this period has not ended, exploiters inevitably still cherish hopes for a comeback and will turn such hopes into action."

Through study, they came further to understand that in the whole historical period of socialism, there still existed contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. For the solution of a contradiction of this kind, the Party line was put forward. Class struggle may manifest itself in a rising and falling manner but never in an on-and-off manner. In carrying out the basic line, we cannot take the solution of a problem as the solution of all contradictions. Nor can we consider the recovery of part of the power usurped by the class enemy as an insurance against the risk of a further forfeiture of power. Therefore, the Party line "must be discussed every year, every month and every day." The more thoroughly fundamental Marxist

knowledge and Mao Tse-tung's thought is understood the greater the resolution and the higher the consciousness of the execution of the Party line.

Since last year, they have constantly turned the focus of their efforts into intensive class struggle and strengthened the building of leading squads deep in the midst of basic levels. The principal leading comrades of the hsien Party committee personally led hsien and commune level cadres to 34 backward brigades to stay at selected spots. A penetrating "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign was launched. Reality of class struggle was associated with line education for basic-level cadres. These brigades were made to undergo prominent changes in a relatively short period. Some of them joined the ranks of the advanced.

(2) Apply Marxist-Leninist Theory To Purging Our Minds of Traditional Concepts Reflective of the Old System

In reading books by Marx and Lenin and studying Chairman Mao's works, the most fundamental point is to apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to the transforming of our own world outlook. The principal leading cadres of these municipalities and hsien paid constant attention to laying hold of the problems encountered in the execution of the Party line or reflected in their own world outlook and doing serious reading and studying in a continuous effort to purge their minds of old ideas and old concepts. They came to understand that in carrying out the Party line, we were most vulnerable to an exposure of vital problems in our world outlook. To counter these points we must apply Marxist-Leninist theory to a process of analysis and criticism and keep on raising our understanding in practice. Only in this way will we gradually realize a transformation of world outlook. And only in this way can the Party line strike root deep in our minds.

When first taking up books by Marx and Lenin, Comrade Kao Fei, deputy secretary of the Party committee of Hailung hsien, put a bit of effort into the study of theory. But in practical work, he often observed and handled problems consciously or unconsciously from an old viewpoint or through old concepts. In the spring of 1970, he went to Hsiaoyang commune to make a work check. He found a brigade relatively backward in production and the cadres and the masses not fully aroused in their enthusiasm. He thought that to rouse the workers' activism, he must first boost production and the commune members' income. Therefore, he showered this brigade with care and privileges. Yet this production brigade remained unchanged in its backward features.

The matter left him deeply moved. He reviewed the mistake of paying exclusive attention to production he had committed before the great cultural revolution. Thanks to the masses' criticism and help, he saw the importance of intensive class struggle. He once again promised himself not to retrace the old steps. Then why should we sometimes, forgetful of the Party's line, have stumbled on to the old road? To clear up this point, he repeatedly studied what was written in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party":

"The communist revolution aims at the most thorough rupture with the bonds of the traditional ownership system; it is not the least strange that in its own process of development, it seeks the most thorough rupture with traditional ideas." He applied the "two-rupture" viewpoint to a repeated analysis of his own work performance and ideological reality. He found that he had repeated the "production first" mistake because of the hackneyed traditional ideas asserting themselves in his mind. Hence his failure to consciously carry out the Party line. Later, through directing vigorous efforts toward class struggle and two-road struggle, he set to motion the vast reserve of socialist activism of the masses.

The principal leading cadres of these municipalities and hsien came to understand that only by making a thorough rupture with the hackneyed traditional ideas could we as leading cadres continue revolution in practice in keeping with the Party line. And only in this way could we really have Marxist theory and Mao Tse-tung's thought at our fingertips and overcome blindness and strengthen consciousness in execution of the Party line.

(3) Carry Out the Party Line in Performing Various Concrete Tasks

Chairman Mao pointed out, "When people have understood such a common essential feature, such common understanding is taken as a guide to a study of various concrete things not yet studied or not studied penetratingly so as to find out the particular essence of things. Only in this way can we supplement, enrich and develop the knowledge of this common essence." In study and practice, the principal leading comrades realized that to carry out thoroughly the Party line, we must be good at laying hold of problem suggestive of a trend encountered on various fronts and in the performance of various concrete tasks, and apply fundamental Marxist theory to an analysis and a solution. We must associate the study of Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with an effort in guiding a relevant area's or a unit's big load of active practical work, and continuously enrich and increase our understanding of fundamental Marxist-Leninist theory and the Party line, and "turn verbal Marxism into real-life Marxism."

In conducting a penetrating rural struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, Ch'angling hsien found that some communes had failed to implement properly on a solid basis some of the Party's economic policies for the countryside and to give capitalist tendencies an effective pounding. This hampered the consolidation and development of the collective economy. After investigation and study, Comrade Wu Kuang-yao, secretary of the hsien Party committee, realized that in certain basic-level cadres there existed the following idea: the rural economic policy represented merely a concrete problem in production and would automatically find a firm anchor, with just a vigorous effort directed toward the "one-strike and three-oppose" and other political campaigns. Though he felt such an understanding incorrect, Wu Kuang-yao could not sort it out theoretically. To clarify this point, he restudied the doctrines on class and class struggle by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and repeatedly acquainted himself with this massage from Lenin: "To have a real understanding of a thing, we must grasp and study all its sides, its ties and

its 'media'." He came to understand that class struggle permeated all areas and all spheres and that the Party's various rural economic policies were prompted by the firm implementation of the Party line in all spheres. They aimed at striking a blow at the bourgeois influence and at consolidation and development of the socialist position and the solution of the main contradiction between two classes and two roads in the transitional period. If we did not seek the firm implementation of these concrete policies, it meant our not knowing that the Party line must find expression in concrete policy. It meant our knocking the bottom out of the Party line.

With awareness heightened, he went deep into the midst of basic levels. Together with commune and brigade cadres, he made a serious study of 13 rural economic policies covering pig-breeding, sideline production, stock-breeding, distribution, etc., one by one. From the high plane of the Party line, he consciously analyzed and solved the problems that appeared in the execution of concrete policies. He closely linked the deep unfolding of class struggle and two-road struggle with the firm implementation of rural economic policies. He continuously strengthened criticism against bourgeois tendencies and raised the cadres' consciousness. An effective blow was dealt to the class enemy. The Party line and various economic policies penetrated deeper and deeper into people's minds.

Last year, this hsien achieved remarkable results in revolution and production. Grain output showed an increase of over 40 percent compared with the peak year before the great cultural revolution. The number of pigs raised doubled.

*

Through the above process of study, the principal leading cadres of these municipalities and hsien came to see many advantages therefrom:

(1) The study effort makes it possible to learn things seriously. The leading cadres generally have a relatively large wealth of class struggle and line struggle experience. The study effort allows a deeper understanding of fundamental theory in light of reality. Theory is put in concrete terms. Experience can also be raised to the high plane of theory to become an asset in continuous revolution.

(2) Study and application are made to go hand in hand. The main contradiction encountered in leadership work is the main problem to be solved in study. Thus, leading cadres' work is closely associated with the study of fundamental Marxist-Leninist theory. With attention paid to the internal ties binding study and practice, the contradiction between study and practice is solved fundamentally.

(3) The study effort is deepened continuously and made to last. In execution of the Party line, contradictions keep appearing. With these contradictions grasped in time and taken as new subjects of study, we can always study to learn something new and proceed from the easy to the profound in a constant manner and gradually master Marxism on the basis of combining theory with practice. (By the Office of the CCP Committee of Kirin Province and the Reporting Group of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee)

* * *

OBITUARY

Comrade Chang Kuo-hua Dies

- PLA Ch'engtu Command and Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee hold a memorial service for Comrade Chang Kuo-hua, member of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Military Commission and First Secretary of the CCP Szechwan Provincial Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Ch'engtu, February 25, 1972) Comrade Chang Kuo-hua, member of the 9th CCP Central Committee, member of the CCP Military Commission, First Secretary of the CCP Szechwan Provincial Committee and Chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee,and 1st Political Commissar of PLA Ch'engtu Command, died of heart disease in Ch'engtu on February 21, 1972 at 02:55 hours, having failed to respond to medical treatment. He was 58.

Comrade Chang Kuo-hua joined the Worker-Peasant Red Army of China in March, 1929 and the Chinese Communist Party in March, 1931. He served variously as political instructor, company commander, regimental political commissar, detachment political commissar, brigade political commissar, military sub-district political commissar, column deputy political commissar, Commander of the Honan-Anhwei-Kiangsu Military Region, Commander of the 18th Army, First Secretary of the CCP Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, Commander of the Tibet Military District, and so on.

The PLA Ch'engtu Command and the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held in Ch'engtu a solemn service in memory of Comrade Chang Kuo-hua on the morning of February 25.

Responsible comrades of the Szechwan provincial Party committee, Szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, the PLA Ch'engtu Command and the CCP Tibet autonomous region committee attended the service and offered cordial condolences to Comrade Chang Kuo-hua's relative Comrade Fan Chin-chen (樊近真) and his surviving children.

Comrade Yen Cheng (严政), Political Commissar of the PLA Ch'engtu Command, presided over the memorial service. Comrade Li Ta-chang, member of the CCP Central Committee, secretary of the CCP Szechwan Provincial Committee, vice chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and 2nd Political Commissar of the PLA Ch'engtu Command, spoke at the service. He said: Comrade Chang Kuo-hua was an elite member of the Chinese Communist Party who was always loyal to the Party and the people and resolute in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. In the long period of the revolutionary wars, in the struggle for the defense of the Tibetan borders and in socialist revolution and socialist construction, he fought bravely and worked energetically. For several decades he devoted himself to serving the people. His life was one of fighting and one of

glory. Comrade Chang Kuo-hua's passing was a loss to our Party. We deeply mourn Comrade Chang Kuo-hua's death. We must emulate his spirit of being loyal to the Party and assiduous in serving the people and his fine style marked by straightforwardness, consideration for the whole situation, unity with the masses and close ties with the masses. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its head, we must continuously carry out penetrating ideological and political line education in a struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and promote socialist construction. Let us unite to win still greater victories!

Among those present at the memorial service were the responsible persons of CCP committees and revolutionary committees of Ch'engtu and Chungking municipalities and the PLA units stationed in Szechwan and Tibet and cadres and fighters of the offices of the Ch'engtu Command and the PLA units stationed at Ch'engtu, and working personnel of provincial and municipal Party and administrative organs. The late Comrade Chang Kuo-hua's personal friends also attended.

* * *

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Victory of the "Pauper" Spirit

- Deeds of building up the once "no man's land" by the people of Yenshan, Hopei Province, through arduous struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 23, 1972)

Clear river waters climb high mountains,
Fruit trees form shields under the blue sky.
Herds of cattle and sheep roam over the hills and dales,
Winds fan the paddy and wheat into rolling golden waves.
Spring time is fine in Yenshan today,
It's like south of the Yangtze on both sides of the Great Wall.

This is a song on the prosperous phenomena of their home villages today sung by the people of the mountainous areas of Yenshan--a "no man's land" created by the Japanese militarists years ago in the eastern section of the Great Wall in Hopei Province.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people of Yenshan have displayed the "pauper" spirit of this mountainous area's Hsipu brigade, built up the once desolate "no man's land" into a prosperous and thriving new mountainous area through a long period of arduous struggle and on the basis of self-reliance, have forced the features here to undergo cataclysmic changes.

I

The people of Yenshan had a glorious history of struggle during the war of resistance against Japan. In 1942 the Japanese aggressors trying desperately to extinguish the flames of resistance against Japan, cut off the communication lines between the 8th Route Army, the guerrillas and the people of Yenshan by creating a "zone without residents and crops"--namely a "no man's land" 700 li long and 250 li wide, lying in 13 hsien along the line between Chinchow and Chengte south of the Great Wall. In this wide area, the Japanese aggressors carried out a "three-everything" policy of burning everything, killing everything and looting everything, bringing ruin and death to the people of the mountainous area as well as desolation to the farms. After the Japanese surrender, this mountainous area was again looted by the Kuomintang reactionaries, causing the people to suffer from serious damage once again.

After liberation, the Party and government were very much concerned with the people of Yenshan and sent them a large amount of food grain and cash loans. The Party and the government's concern greatly inspired the

Yenshan people's determination to rebuild their homes and farms. In order to alleviate the burden on the state and to make contribution to the building of socialism, they decided to adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," displayed the "pauper" spirit of Hsipu brigade of Tsunhua hsien in this mountainous area so as to build up the mountainous area all by themselves.

On October 26, 1952, the 23 poor peasant households of Hsipu brigade responded to Chairman Mao's great call: "Get organized" and set up the first primary agricultural cooperative. They had only "three donkey-legs" and were called "a pauper's cooperative." However, they were not the least discouraged, but relying on collective strength, gathered large quantities of production materials "from the mountains," waged struggles for three years, achieved bumper harvests every year, and transformed their features of poverty. In 1955, Chairman Mao highly praised Hsipu brigade as "an image of our whole country," pointing out: "Is it impossible for the 600 million paupers to build up a rich and strong country through their own efforts in a few decades?"

Chairman Mao's brilliant directive lit up the direction of advance for the hundred millions of peasants like a bright beam from a lighthouse. Henceforth, the people of Yenshan have displayed the "pauper" spirit, and scored one victory after another in the struggles to build up the mountainous area.

In Hsinglung hsien at the foot of the main peak of Yenshan, 90 percent of the area is on the towering hills, and the 230,000 mow of farmland of the hsien is like "ladles and bowls" hung on the mountain slopes. During the period under the Japanese and puppet rule, one-fourth of the population here were brutally massacred, 2,000 villages were destroyed, 70,000 houses were burned down, and 70 percent of the land and orchards was made desolate. In the face of these difficult conditions, the people of Hsinglung were not daunted. They used the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsipu as examples, displayed the "pauper" spirit, organized over 400 mountainous area construction and work teams totalling 12,000 men, and sent them to the deep gullies and old valleys. With their iron hands, hammers, and steel picks, the team members opened up mountains and blasted rocks on the high hills in wind and rain. They built dams and reclaimed land, sealed off gullies to build farms, worked miracles by seizing high yields from stony land, enabling Hsinglung to become the first hsien in Hopei Province outside the Great Wall to raise the per-mow grain yield to exceed the target set in the "Program." Last year, with the extremely severe natural disasters, this hsien's per-mow grain yield still reached 555 catties, an increase by four times over that of 1949.

Ssupotzu brigade, in which the hsien's first mountainous area construction and work team was organized, has displayed a heroic spirit of creating undertakings in hardship, as a result of the encouragement they received from the Yenshan people's "pauper" spirit.

Ssupotzu brigade has over 100 deep gullies and mountain valleys, several thousand graded slopes hung on the mountain belt like "land

between stone gaps" in the shape of "earth granules and pearls." To win a high yield on these "lands between stone gaps," it was necessary to build stone dams, to spread loess, build terraced fields, and conserve water and soil. Some people held that it was impossible to build such a large construction project.

However, secretary Ni Feng-chi of the brigade Party branch and the majority of commune member masses held that they could build even bigger construction projects if they had Chairman Mao's directives and the masses' work enthusiasm. Ni Feng-chi led 32 members of the work team and proceeded to the deep mountains and old valleys in high spirits. They ate their rations on the mountains all the year round, lived in the wilderness, opened up mountains and built dams, spread soil and built farm fields.

On the mountains, there were many large rocks shaped like "sleeping cattle" of several cubic meters in size which were hard to remove. They used large iron hammers of 20 catties each to crush the rocks and they took no rest even though their hands were numbed by the concussions. After several years' bitter struggle, they "shed a thousand drops of sweat on one li of farm field and hammered the rock ten thousand times on one mow of land," cleared away numerous heaps of pebbles, removed 50,000 large rocks, built up 2,600 dams with a total length of 90 li in large and small gullies, and spread loess about one foot thick on several thousand tracts of "land between stone gaps." Moreover, they built four channels ten li long on the mountains and afforested 13 barren mountains.

At present, this brigade has raised its per-mow grain yield from 200 catties in the past to 800 catties. Under conditions where the per-capita share of land is less than one mow of sloping field, they have not only realized self-sufficiency in grain but have also sold surplus grain to the state.

At present, the people of Yenshan have built screw-shaped mountain-girdling terraced fields on many barren hills. In the six hsien of Luanping, Kuancheng, Pingchuan, and Chengteh alone, they built 600,000 mow of mountain-girdling terraced fields. The enormous achievement in farm capital construction has radically changed the low-yield feature here of reaping several score catties from each mow in the early days after liberation. In the mountainous areas, 10 of the 13 hsien have surpassed the per-mow grain output target set in the "Program" with the emergence of a group of communes and brigades that crossed the "yangtze River" level in grain output, realized the aspiration of "planting the land outside the Great Wall and reaping grain crops at the Chiangnan level." In the past year, these 13 hsien supplied the state with over 400 million catties of commodity grain crops.

II

Simultaneous with the subduing of mountains, the building of dams and the cultivation of land, the people of Yenshan also waged battles with heroic spirit to afforest the barren hills and river banks so as to advance toward production in depth and breadth.

Most of the barren mountains and sandy banks in the 13 hsien of the mountainous area of Yenshan have been afforested. The afforested acreage of barren mountains and sandy banks in various hsien of Tsunhua, Chienan, Chienhsi, Funing and Chinglung has exceeded 70 percent. On the bare and barren mountains devastated by the Japanese aggressors and the Kuomintang reactionaries in the past, there are now green pine trees and cedar trees providing a cover for the high hills, and fruit trees spreading over the slopes of low hills, constituting a panoramic view of green color all over the mountains during spring and summer seasons. The progress in tree planting and afforestation not only played an important role in resisting winds and controlling sand and in the conservation of water and soil, but also enabled this locality to become an important fruit producing region for Hopei Province. Many silkworm breeding villages have also emerged. The continuous rise in the output of fruit and silk cocoons have enabled them to supply the state with 200 million catties of fresh and dried fruits in the past few years including chestnuts, apples, walnuts, pears, peaches and apricots. The annual output of "Chingtung chestnuts," which were well-known both at home and abroad, has been increased from 9.5 million catties in the early years after liberation to the present total of 27 million catties.

Huangchinchai brigade of Wuchungan commune in Chienan hsien was determined to afforest all its 3,000 mow of barren hills and nearly 1,000 mow of river banks. Since 1963, the commune members have gathered tree seeds by using their spare time after labor. They travelled to many high mountains and steep peaks as well as cities and villages and collected 8,700 catties of tree seeds of various kinds and cultivated 340 mow of sapling nurseries. When there was waterlogging, people would rush to the nurseries to remove with their hands the muddy slime on the young seedlings, and then rinsed the young leaves with clean water; when there was drought, people would carry water to the hills to water the young seedlings. The hills here are high and the water sources are far away, and people would have to walk a distance of 2 li back and forth to fetch water. In a certain year, each commune member of the brigade walked an average of 3,000 li to fetch water in order to preserve the tree saplings. At present, over 90 percent of the barren hills of this brigade have been afforested and all the river banks have trees planted. Huangchinchai, which is situated on barren mountains, has become a village of flowers and fruits surrounded by green mountains and encircled by green trees.

III

The attained achievements did not satisfy the people of Yenshan. With a view to developing agricultural mechanization undertakings and building new socialist villages in a better way, a massive high tide in water conservation and electric power generating is rising with vitality.

On the banks of the Chinglung River 50 li east of the Chinglung hsien city, there is Tungkaotsun brigade. Before liberation, a folk song circulated in this locality: "Winds and sandstorms blow in years of drought, and frogs scatter over the land during waterlogging. People leave their villages to beg,

the weeds grow and the houses are all deserted." Tungkaotsun got its name due to the "Kao weeds that grow here and the deserted houses."

Now, the features of this brigade have all changed. People have transformed nature and developed production. In a climate 10-odd degrees below zero, water would continue to flow fluently in long channels, and the turbine generators of the small electric power stations would go on humming. Many commune members are busy at work in the brigade's rice and flour mills, the small farm tool factories, the cotton ginning shops. In the farm fields, there are numerous sets of tractors, husking machines, pulverizing machines and grass cutting machines. In the evening, all households turn on their electric lights, and the radio loudspeakers broadcast the programs of the radio station. After the building of the small hydro-electric power station, this brigade built five water-lifting stations,using electric power to lift river waters to the mountain slopes more than 10 meters high, increasing its irrigated acreage to 1,100 mow from the previous total of 100 mow, and realizing irrigation of 60 percent of the land of the whole brigade. With the electricity supply they set up small factories. Over the past few years, these small factories have accumulated 70,000 yuan of capital funds and they purchased two tractors, enabling 60 percent of the land to be cultivated by tractors. The husking of grain, the pulverizing of feeds and the processing of farm and subsidiary products have all realized mechanization or semi-mechanization.

The example of Tungkaotsun has drawn a beautiful picture of realizing mechanization and electrification by the people of Chinglung hsien. On the one hand, the hsien revolutionary committee organized cadres of hsien, communes and brigades to visit Tungkaotsun, and on the other hand made a general survey of the hsien's five large rivers and several score creeks as well as the several hundred hills. They drew up plans and regulations for the gradual realization of agricultural mechanization and electrification in the whole hsien, and issued orders for the immediate implementation of these plans. They lacked technical personnel, so they organized all the skilled workers of the hsien. They lacked capital funds, so they displayed the "pauper" spirit by obtaining materials "from the mountains" and letting the communes and brigades raise funds themselves. They lacked equipment, so they set up small factories themselves to produce turbine generators and motors. They also relied on the masses' wisdom to tackle various problems caused by the complex mountainous terrain and the river situation.

Some deep gullies and old valleys are far away from the rivers, and it was impossible to build electric power stations here. They stored up the spring water from the stone gaps of old valleys in order to generate electricity. The rivers of some areas had no water because of underground seepoge. The broad masses then adopted a method to intercept subterranean water so as to divert the underground water to the surface of the earth.

The freezing period is long in the winter season in northern China. In the past, a number of small hydraulic electricity generating stations were not able to generate power because of the freezing up of water. Relying on the masses' wisdom they invented the method of using underground channels

to prevent freezing and the method of rowing small boats on the water in order to prevent the channel water from freezing up, thus tackling the problem of generating electricity during the freezing season. At present, Chinglung hsien has 76 small hydraulic power stations, generating a total of 1,800 kilowatts, supplying electricity to 115 brigades in 33 communes out of the 404 brigades in 43 communes in the whole hsien. The acreage under irrigation has increased to 57,000 mow from the total of 12,000 mow before the great cultural revolution.

Under the leadership of Chinglung hsien, 13 other hsien in the mountainous area have launched a massive campaign to undertake water conservation and generating electricity. According to the statistics of relevant departments, these 13 hsien have built nearly 200 water reservoirs, and 210 electric power stations, and many brigades have realized mechanization for processing farm and subsidiary products; and the acreage under irrigation has increased to 2.27 million mow from the total of 100,000 mow during the early days after liberation. The area north of the Great Wall alone has 60,000 mow of paddy fields, and the people of Yenshan, who had for many years lived on sorghum, millet and corn, now have rice to eat.

* * *

COAL MINE

See How Slaves Make History

- a story about the tremendous change that took place in K'ailuan coal mine in the past two decades and more

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 25, 1972)

In the course of almost a century it has existed, K'ailuan coal mine has seen two completely different eras.

Before the liberation, as a result of predatory extraction by imperialism, K'ailuan coal mine was a scene of deep distress, decline and dilapidation.

After the liberation, K'ailuan took a new lease on life and embarked on a completely new road. The slaves who were formerly called "beggars" have today become masters of the mine. Now, the whole mining area is filled with vigor and vitality and is a scene of growing prosperity. Standing loftily against the skies, the derricks lift quality coal continuously through day and night. In the shafts which run to a depth of several hundred meters, various kinds of new-type mining machines are like sharp knives cutting away the black, shiny layers of coal. Locomotives trailing lines of carriages shuttle to and fro along the dozens of intertwining lanes and tunnels. Extending to 100 li in length and breadth, the coal mine has become a busy,nightless city. Today, the coal output of one extracting surface alone is equal to that of the whole mine in the past. The output of coal after the liberation has far exceeded the total output in the 70 years before the liberation. This is the new history written by the coal miners after they turned masters of the house.

"Beggars" Manage the Mine Well

When they were driven away from K'ailuan early after the liberation, the imperialists frenziedly stated: "The beggars cannot manage the mine. Without us, K'ailuan will have to close and to stop production in three months." More than 20 years passed, but history is so merciless to them that K'ailuan not only did not close and stop production but has become ever more flourishing, gives ever greater output and has become an advanced enterprise in the national fuel and chemical system. And many of the people managing this big-scale modernized coal mine are precisely the "beggars" of the past.

Among them is Chang Ching-t'ang, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Machiakou colliery. Chang suffered bitterly in the past. His father worked his whole life as hired labor for a landlord and was eventually tortured to death. To support his mother and his younger sister, he went to work in T'angshan mine in 1936. In this hell on earth, he worked seven years as coal carrier and five years as coal digger. Although well-built, he was tortured and reduced to a near-skeleton. Of the 120 miners who went

together with him to work in the mine, only two are lucky enough to be still living, and Chang also escaped death four times. How can he, an old miner who experienced sufferings and hardships in the past, not warmly love the happiness in which he lives today? He devotes himself physically and mentally to the cause of building the colliery. The miners, as a custom, call him the untiring old chief miner. Machiakou colliery where he worked was closed by imperialism in 1936. To tap the motherland's underground treasure fully, the miners of K'ailuan waged a hard struggle for three years since 1954 and eventually revived this dormant colliery. Chang Ching-t'ang led the broad masses of miners in carrying out a series of changes in such major links as exploration, tunnelling and extraction in this colliery. Output increased by a big margin year after year and, by last year, surpassed the designed capacity by over 60 percent, being an all-time high since the founding of this colliery.

There have emerged from among the "beggars" a large group of administrative cadres, there have also been trained from among them a big number of technical cadres. Ouyang Chi-hsiu is one of them. He is an engineer responsible for general technical work in Fankechuang colliery and also was a "beggar" who eked out his living under the whip and the rod. Before the liberation, he worked as a porter digging coal and carrying basketfuls of coal in a Linhsi shaft. In the old society where man ate man, his wife and two children all died of hunger. It was Chairman Mao and the Communist Party that delivered him from this hell, the old K'ailuan. It was also the Party and the People's Government that sent him to a literacy class and later recommended him for study in the Peking College of Mining. In dogged revolutionary spirit, this emancipated slave finished the course of study from the primary school to the university level within a short period of time. He combined his rich experience of production with the theoretical knowledge he learned from books and continuously made new contributions toward the cause of developing the mining industry. After repeatedly studying with the miners and technicians, he successfully rearranged the distribution of lanes and tunnels in each extracting section in Fankechuang colliery and achieved the removal of transportation machines in their entirety in the extracting surface, thereby saving a great deal of capital for the state and raising efficiency of work by 40 percent.

Over 90 percent of the leading members at all levels in K'ailuan are cadres like Chang Ching-t'ang and Ouyang Chi-hsiu who came from among the miners. They take part in production and lead production; they come from the masses and rely on the masses; they understand proletarian politics and perseveringly put proletarian politics in command. They also vigorously delve into their work and go on improving their skills. They work together with the broad masses of miners to rejuvenate this old mine.

The Lowly Perform Miracles

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." Precisely, the miners of K'ailuan have performed many unimaginable miracles, thanks to the Party's leadership. A saying goes: "It is impossible to build a tall building on

sand." But the working class of K'ailuan coal mine precisely have built on sand a big-scale, modern coal pit including a tall building--the Fankechuang colliery.

This new colliery is situated on the southeastern border of K'ailuan mining area. The spacious and brightly lit-up lanes and tunnels have daylight lamps at intervals of about 15 meters; the big power-driven trolleys for transporting coal are equipped with carrier-wave communication signals and automatic locks. All the machines used in the extracting surface are home made and of a new design. The miners operating the coal cutters sit on the control platform far away from the extracting surface. Once they push the electric button, coal will be loaded into the trolleys, sent out of the shaft, transferred automatically to a train and transported to various other parts of the country.

But 14 years ago, this place was still a stretch of barren sandy wasteland. Under this stretch of wasteland lay very rich coal resources. The imperialists once desired these coal resources and came here to prospect for coal, but they cowered before the 80-meter thick layer of shifting sand and had to give up their evil intention of pillaging this coal field. After the mine was put in the hands of the people again, the miners said with heroic revolutionary spirit: We must achieve what the imperialists could not do! They were determined to defeat the layer of shifting sand and build a new pit.

People will never forget the days and nights during the period of building this pit. It was then 1958. Under the brilliant guidance of the general line of building socialism charted by Chairman Mao himself, the strong desire of acting as masters of the house and striving for prosperity made the miners show their hidden revolutionary enthusiasm and talent, like a roaring torrent flowing on for 1,000 li. Rationalization proposals flew like flakes of snow to the command headquarters of this pit. To overcome the shifting sand, they adopted the new technique of drilling by the method of freezing.

In the course of practice, the miners broke the rule of freezing from the lower part to the top and created a new technology of anti-cyclic freezing and simultaneous freezing and working, thereby greatly quickening the speed of work. Working in accordance with their rich practical experience, the drillers broke the old rule that the depth of each section of drilling must not exceed 20 meters and lengthened each section to 38 meters.

In those fighting days, the miners overcame many difficulties and won many victories! The volume of water flowing out from underneath the shaft was 140 tons an hour. Water kept spurting out, hitting the miners so hard that they could not open their eyes. Braving the shower of the spurting water, the miners fearlessly worked with the pneumatic hammers, overfulfilling their tasks every shift. Upon learning that transportation of building materials could not catch up with the speed of construction work, they filled their baskets and bags with sand and pebbles, and some of them simply took a pair of trousers, tied up the ends at the bottom and filled them with sand and pebbles, carried these "bags" from the quarry to the worksite which were some 10 li apart, when they came on bicycles to work in the mine. In this

way, after six years' hard struggle, Fankechuang colliery was eventually built and put into operation. Reports of vast-area high yields were dispatched one after another. Output kept increasing, surpassing the designed level very soon.

"March to the heart of the earth!" This was the heroic slogan put forth by the miners of Linhsi colliery. To realize this slogan, they labored arduously and carried out unyielding struggles. Linhsi colliery is an old mine where coal has been extracted for 90 years. Coal deposits in the shallow parts were running short. What should be done? Was it necessary to march to the coal deposit which lies 800 meters deep? Some technicians who had blind faith in foreign rules and conventions had taken six years to design the ventilation system and spent a few hundred thousand yuan and eventually drew a plan of narrowing the extracting area and lowering output and "fixing the output according to the speed of ventilation." Many old workers were so worried at hearing the news of cutting the output that they lost their appetite and could not sleep well.

At this crucial moment, P'an Wen-hua and Ts'ao Ch'i and other old miners resolutely ascended the rostrum of design and were determined to break down the old rule of "fixing output according to the speed of ventilation" and to draw a new plan of making ventilation serve the development of production. The old miners' revolutionary action won the vigorous support by the Party committee of the colliery. They immediately organized a designing group in the form of "three-in-one" combination comprising miners, cadres and technicians. The miners concentrated all their energies on this struggle which decided the destiny of Linhsi colliery. They went through each of the lanes and tunnels in the pit and obtained more than 10,000 items of data. After more than one month's investigations and repeated comparisons, they drew up a plan of ventilation in the depth of the pit, which would insure development of production. According to this plan, use was made of more than 12,000 meters of the old lanes and tunnels, saving the work of some 2,500 meters of lanes and tunnels reducing the expenses by 3.1 million yuan and increasing output of the pit by 100 percent.

The rebuilding of the old Linhsi colliery and the construction of the new Fankechuang colliery were an overture to the fight. In the past few years, the miners of K'ailuan have rebuilt one old pit after another and built one new colliery after another at a higher speed and of better quality. The props have just been put up in the new Hsuchialou pit, and drilling of Chingkechuang pit is near completion. These two big, new pits will add new splendor to K'ailuan. A picture with bright and beautiful prospects is unfolded before the people.

Happy Life of the Miners

In step with the speedy development of production and construction of the mine, the miners' working conditions and living standards have also gone through a tremendous change.

K'ailuan was nothing but a hell on earth before the liberation. The miners labored under the abominable conditions of no safety at all. This is what people said at that time: "It is like hell down in the pit; coal is obtained at the risk of life." Accidents of flooding, fire, gas and cave-in occurred in an unending stream. From 1905 to 1948, more than 5,300 miners were buried alive in K'ailuan, averaging one man killed in less than three days. Gas explosion occurred once in T'angshan pit, resulting in the death of more than 430 class brothers. T'angshan municipality was a scene of sorrow and wailing. In the past half century and more, the imperialists pillaged 200 million tons of coal at the cost of the Chinese miners' white bones and fresh blood.

How miserable the life of the miners was at that time! According to what people said at that time: When a husband went down the pit, the wife and children had to go begging. A miner wore the same tattered coat for ten years, whether outside or inside the pit. As soon as it was dark, homeless miners were seen crouching everywhere in streets, dilapidated temples and trenches.

After the liberation, the miners have taken a completely different political position and their working conditions also have been greatly improved gradually. The Party and the state take the protection of the miners' physical health and the insurance of safety in production as an important task in coal production. In the whole mining area, 11 new ventilation wells have been built, and more than 690 powered fans installed. As a result, the volume of air for each miner in one minute increased from less than one cubic meter to a range from 6 to 9 cubic meters. No matter how deep and how far away from the air inlet the miners are working, they can have enough fresh air.

In the past there was not a single duster tube in the pit and thickness of dust was 1,000 milligram in one cubic meter. Now more than 100,000 cubic meters of duster tubes have been installed and effective measures adopted for preventing dust, so that thickness of dust has dropped to about 2 milligram in one cubic meter. In all pits there have been set up the special contingents responsible for fire prevention, water-proofing, ventilation, dust inspection, maintenance of lanes and tunnels, gas detection, and other safety measures. They go around inspecting the pit through day and night.

The bitter sufferings of the miners in the past and the happiness in which they now live form a striking contrast between the two different worlds in the same K'ailuan.

Not far away from T'angshan pit is a miners' new estate comprising 767 households. It is adjacent to the beautiful T'angshan Municipal People's Park. Sun-lit houses with brick walls and tile roofs stand in rows, each having a neat, small courtyard. By night,when the miners have come off their shift and the children have come home from school, the miners' new estate is a scene of joy.

The family of Li Jui-yun, an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works in T'angshan municipality and whose father and grandfather also were miners,

lives here. Whenever he enters the office building of the mining area, memories of the past sufferings recur in his mind. This place is too familiar to him. Before the liberation, this office building did not exist, the spacious workers' and staff members' mess hall and its affiliated sulphur bathing pool, the room of sunlight lamps and the big bathing hall also did not exist, not to mention the cosy, neat dormitory for the miners. At that time, here were only the gloomy, broken shacks which the feudal capitalists set up for exploiting the miners. He and his father went down the pit to dig coal in daytime and slept in the shack at night. On an earthen bed on which was spread a torn mat there were crowded a few dozen sleepers. In these shacks, the wall was white with frost in winter and green with moss in summer, and lice, bedbugs, mosquitoes and flies swarmed. The preserved vegetable the miners ate was verminous and smelly and the sorghum they had for their meals was mildewed.

Today, everything has changed. Li Jui-yun and his family live in happiness. His father has already retired from the service of a miner, and his daughter joined the mine not long ago and served as a coal dressing worker. Except for the two youngest children who are still studying in school, the nine members of the family have work to do. He no longer has to worry about living and the family has a surplus of 70 to 80 yuan a month. This family is a miniature of the change in the life of the miners in K'ailuan after the liberation. Of the more than 200 households in this miners' new estate, 121 formerly lived in the miners' shacks. Now they have spacious and bright houses to live in. Their living standard is rising continuously and every household has cash deposits in the bank. In this miners' new estate, there are now more than 400 bicycles, more than 100 sewing machines, more than 200 radio receiving sets and more than 200 wrist watches. These figures are only a profile of the change in the miners' life.

The miners have won emancipation not only politically and economically but also culturally. More than 40,000 children of the miners are now studying in the 30 middle and primary schools in K'ailuan mine. The young miners of K'ailuan generally belong to a cultural level equal to that of a middle school student. After attending literacy classes and spare-time schools, the old miners are now able to read newspapers and magazines. Li Tzu-ts'ai, leader of the No. 3 extracting section in Chaokechuang mine, is an old miner who began working as a child laborer when he was 12. Before the liberation, he could not read even his own name. Now he can study Critique of the Gotha Program and other works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and write critiques on Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him. Recently, his son and more than 100 distinguished miners have been recommended for study in higher colleges. What excitement this old miner felt! Before his son departed, he said to him, his eyes filled with tears of warmth: "Our forefathers never had a chance to go to school. You must obey Chairman Mao and grasp science and technique for the revolution."

- Reporting Group of K'ailuan Coal Mine
and Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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TUNGSTEN MINE

East China Mine Eliminates Silicon Dust

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Feb. 26, 1972)

a tungsten mine in east china's kiangsi province has eliminated silicon dust which endangers the health of miners. none of the 1,400 miners who started work in 1958 has contracted silicosis.

the half century old hsialung tungsten mine has a fairly high silica concentration. in the old society the mine had inadequate safety devices because of brutal capitalist exploitation, and work faces were laden with air-borne silicon dust. many miners contracted silicosis and many died of this lung disease.

following chairman mao's teaching "be concerned with the well-being of the masses", the party and the government have since liberation paid attention to the workers' health. the mine party organization encouraged the miners to transform the mine. in the past two decades, many pneumatic and water pipes have been laid and many dust-control devices installed. there are two main ventilators and ventilation systems in eleven zones. the mine now has mechanical ventilation and dust control. the walls of the tunnels are dust-free and the pits and tunnels kept clean of rocks and debris. water is not allowed to accumulate on the ground.

the miners, technicians and cadres have fought with revolutionary spirit against silicon dust. they pooled their wisdom and efforts to solve technical problems. the pneumatic drills formerly used were equipped with separate compressed air and water switches and the work processes were complicated. if water were not supplied in time, the dust concentration in the air would rise sharply. after repeated study, the maintenance workers improved the drill to join the water and compressed air switches for simultaneous operation and simplified the work process. the workers of the repair works made screw-type mist sprayers and other types of simple effective equipment by methods of their own devising. they have mechanized mist and water spraying. man-made "water screens" control large quantities of dust during explosions. the miners made about 100 experiments to find ways to convey the air stream from blowers into every tunnel in a planned way. they built automatic hydraulic dampers based on use of water from mountain streams. the dampers can be opened and closed automatically and safely so that the air stream is under control at all times.

the ventilation and dust-control workers are praised by the miners for their conscientious and meticulous attitude in providing safety against silicon dust. a dust-control group led by a veteran worker made 36 airtight doors and took other measures to improve the ventilation network. as a result, the ventilation and dust control of the pits is maintained at advanced standards. the workers of the dust-control group of a

pit dredge ditches, level the ground, clean out the tunnels and wash dust from the walls of the tunnels all the year round. the 5,000 metres of tunnels are dust-free and are smooth underfoot and do not accumulate water.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

China Sets Up More Medium-Sized and Small Industrial Enterprises

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1972)

china is building many small plants producing iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and consumer goods, as well as small coal pits and hydro-electric power stations. these local enterprises set up in all parts of the country are important in supporting agriculture and raising the people's living standards.

the chinese people are building these small enterprises with the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance under the guidance of the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao, and the policy of simultaneous development of both large and medium-sized and small enterprises, both national and local industries, and employing both modern and indigenous methods of production.

chairman mao points out: "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one" and "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning". party organizations at various places and units in china have therefore strengthened unified leadership over the socialist construction to give full play to initiative and further liberate the productive forces.

under unified central leadership and over-all planning, party and revolutionary committees mobilize the masses to set up small and medium industrial enterprises.

output of medium and small iron and steel plants throughout the whole country and the output of iron ore last year increased 40 per cent over the 1970 figure. small plants produced 60 per cent of the nation's total chemical fertilizer and 40 per cent of the cement in 1971. small machinery plants also increased their output of farm machinery, irrigation and drainage equipment and farm and side-line produce processing equipment. over 90 per cent of china's counties each have one or several farm machine manufacture and repair plants. many counties have formed their county-commune-brigade farm machine repair networks.

small and medium industrial enterprises are raising quality, lowering production costs and reducing consumption of raw material.

nine provinces south of the yangtze river mobilized the masses to look for coal deposits and open coal mines. many mines have been set up to increase output. the southern part of china, once dependent on the north for coal is gradually becoming self-reliant. this exploded the fallacy spread by bourgeois authorities that "there is no coal deposit south of the yangtze river".

big industrial enterprises in liaoning province have helped set up thousands of small factories over the past few years. these small factories repair farm machinery and produce consumer goods. last year, they added 2,300 new varieties and more than 6,000 new specifications of consumer goods, raising the province's rate of self-sufficiency. sinkiang and tibet where industry was almost non-existent have also set up hundreds of such small factories and mines.

many small and medium industrial enterprises in peking, shanghai, tientsin and other big cities have adopted a large number of new technological processes and techniques. they are turning out highly effective insecticides, high tensile engineering plastics, high power silicon controlled rectifiers, sensitive meters and instruments, radio elements, alloy, rare metal and other important products.

great attention is paid to the supply of raw materials so that local industry can grow rapidly. the hsinhsiang administrative region of honan province has built eight small iron and steel plants and small non-ferrous metallurgical plants and a number of small coal mines in its six counties to ensure the supply of raw material and fuel. the region's output of electric motors, diesel engines, agriculture machinery, cement, chemical fertilizer and building material last year was from several to a dozen fold more than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

Shanghai's Industrial Production Up in January

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 25, 1972)

shanghai's industrial output this january exceeded any corresponding period as the workers were winning new victories in both revolution and production under the guidance of the line of unity for victory set forth by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. they had fulfilled the 1971 production plan ahead of schedule.

gross industrial output was 10.4 per cent higher than in the same period of last year. output of major industrial products increased considerably.

education in ideology and political line has been deepened in the metallurgical industry since the beginning of this year. the workers, cadres and technicians conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching: "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." they reviewed and summed up the experience of the struggle between the two lines in the metallurgical industry and condemned the counter-revolutionary crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in sabotaging shanghai's iron and steel industry. this has made them more conscious to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. steel output in january rose by 4.8 per cent over the same period of last year, though some furnaces suspended production for overhauls. rolled steel increased by 7.8 per cent and electrolytic copper by 17.5 per cent. quality also improved. consumption of raw materials, electricity and coke was reduced. all this marks a good beginning in a greater development of the iron and steel production this year.

the workers, cadres and technicians in the electric and general machinery industry pitched in grasping revolution and promoting production right at the beginning of this year. total output value this january was 22 per cent higher than in the same 1971 period.

the education in ideology and political line has heightened the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers in the meters and instruments, chemical, textile, light and handicraft and other industries. they have worked with redoubled efforts. total output value of the meters, instruments and tele-communications equipment industries this january was 28 per cent and that of the chemical industry nine per cent above the same 1971 period.

after soliciting the opinions of the consumers, the workers and technicians of the light, textile and handicraft industries produced many new varieties of daily sundry goods and other products. confectionery output was 26 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year. to produce more cotton-polyester blends, a popular fabric, the printing and dyeing mills mobilized the masses to tap the potential of existing equipment and make the key equipment for producing cotton-polyester blends. as a result, the january output of the city's cotton-polyester blends was 37 per cent over the previous monthly peak.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Shanghai Makes Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 25, 1972)

industrial workers and scientists in shanghai are making multi-purpose use of industrial waste, from which large quantities of important raw material was recovered and new products turned out. this endeavour is being made for a cleaner environment and the health of the residents as well.

shanghai is china's largest industrial city. under the rule of the imperialists and the chinese bureaucrat-comprador capitalists before liberation, the city had the problem of pollution owing to the anarchic state of industrial production with profiteering as the sole motive.

under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the municipality after liberation strove to improve the environment. creeks stinking with filthy water were filled and turned into asphalt roads, and swamps into parks or playgrounds. a large number of rubbish heaps were removed from the city. factories with waste gas, liquid or residue harmful to the health of the residents were moved out of the city to suitable outlying regions. technical innovations were introduced in both old and new factories to dispose of industrial waste. all this has markedly reduced pollution.

in line with chairman mao's teaching on proceeding in all cases from the interests of the people, the party organizations at all levels in the city have in recent years mobilized the masses to recover useful material from industrial waste and eliminate pollution. good results have been achieved. in 1971, large quantities of dye, acid, caustic soda, oil and fats and other materials were recovered from waste liquid, acid alone amounting to 160,000 tons. slag and residue were used to make more than two million tons of building material. in addition, more than 6,500 tons of gold, silver, nickel, chromium, germanium, indium, copper, lead, tin, zinc and other metals were extracted. there was also progress in recovering and utilizing waste gas.

special departments have been set up at the municipal level and in industrial bureaus and factories to deal with industrial waste. the leading municipal department concerned have pooled the efforts of scientific research, medical and health institutions and factories to study and solve the problems involved.

shanghai produces large amounts of sewage every day. before the cultural revolution the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai did nothing to treat the sewage but let it pollute river water.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a huge sewerage project with sewers laid on the river bed was started to prevent the whangpoo river from being polluted. the project was sponsored by the municipal party and revolutionary committees on the basis of careful study by workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and scientific workers. the new sewerage system,

which is only partly completed, will extend for more than 30 kilometres from chaochiapang in the southwestern part of the city to chuansha county on the eastern outskirts. the treated sewage will be used to irrigate farmland in the county.

taopu is a new industrial centre in shanghai. set up during the big leap forward in 1958, it now has over 20 factories covering pharmaceutical, dye-stuff and chemical and rubber industries. because of interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the tens of thousands of tons of waste liquid discharged from the factories used to pollute river water and harm agricultural production. during the cultural revolution, the factories and the people's communes nearby coordinated their efforts to solve the problem. they built stone embarkments along the river banks to prevent sewage seepage, and used methods of their own devising to utilize waste liquid. the river water is now clean.

such large-scale coordination proves the superiority of the socialist system. the party committee of the shanghai food industrial company organized dozens of factories to make concerted efforts in treating waste. sixty per cent of the waste liquid and solids are being utilized, amounting to one million yuan a year in value. over 30 medicines and chemical products have been made from the waste.

the shanghai resin plant used a large amount of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid in producing a chemical product and let out much harmful waste water. it now uses the waste gas from a chemical works to turn out the product. this solves the problem of environmental pollution and at the same time saves over 4,000 tons of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid every year.

in the movement to make use of industrial waste, the workers, cadres and technicians study and apply chairman mao's brilliant thinking and break with foreign conventions. they introduced many new techniques and technological processes to reduce as much as possible industrial waste in the process of production.

a factory making transistor parts has succeeded in replacing poisonous carbon tetrachloride with poison-free ingredients in acid-washing metals. this has ended the menace to both workers' health and environmental hygiene. the success was attributed to the joint efforts of workers, cadres and technicians under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. the transistor parts acid-washed with the new ingredients have a much better polish than before and the cost has been lowered 70 per cent.

the poisoning of carbon bisulfide, zinc oxide and chromic acid which used to endanger the workers' health is now under effective control. lead, mercury and benzene poisoning and the incidence of silicosis have drooped markedly in the past few years. thanks to the recovery and utilization of industrial waste, not a single case of lead and chlorine gas poisoning has occurred at the shanghai metallurgical plant, a refinery of non-ferrous metals, since 1968 and hydrogen sulfide poisoning was eliminated long ago.

shanghai has a research institute of industrial hygiene and occupational diseases, and disease prevention stations at all-city and district levels. the hospitals have sections for prevention and treatment of occupational diseases. in the light of chairman mao's teaching "put prevention first", the medical and scientific workers have often gone to areas where factories are concentrated to test and analyse the air and water and help the factories map out effective measures to eliminate the harm of industrial waste. good results have been achieved in treating some common occupational diseases through the combination of chinese traditional and western medicine.

VETERAN WORKERS

Tientsin Veteran Workers Play Greater Role in Revolution and Construction

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 26, 1972)

veteran workers in santiaoshih, an old industrial district in tientsin, have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and are playing a greater role as a backbone force in revolution and construction.

santiaoshih had tientsin's earliest foundry and machine industry. eightynine small factories and workshops were crowded into the narrow 300 metres long street before liberation. the workers toiled in worksheds equipped with smithy furnaces, hand-operated bellows and pulley lathes. the products were cauldrons, stoves, plough shares, hoes, packing machines, cotton gin and other simple products. workers, child-labourers in particular, were brutally exploited by capitalists. many of them died from overwork, hunger and cold or as a result of beating.

tientsin was liberated in 1949. under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the workers transformed the old santiaoshih. after socialist transformation, the scores of small factories and workshops merged into two dozen state-owned factories. the factory buildings were expanded, new equipment added and production developed. many veteran workers were promoted to leading posts in charge of workshops and factories.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 50 veteran workers have been elected to leading organs at the city and district levels and to factory leading bodies. some of them are now leading members of party committees and party branches and some are chairmen or vice-chairmen of revolutionary committees. they unite the cadres and workers to fulfil various tasks. veteran worker li tung-pu of the tientsin machine tool accessories plant is an example.

li tung-pu became an apprentice at an iron foundry in 1946 when he was in his teens. he was maltreated by the capitalist proprietor and foremen and was forced to work like a beast of burden. after liberation he was elected chairman of the factory trade union and in 1968 he was elected vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee.

the party branch of the machine tool accessories plant decided early last year to make a high speed forging hammer by self-reliance and put li tung-pu in charge of the job. working together with the workers, cadres and technicians, he finished the job in a little over three months. the modern high speed forging hammer simplified the working process, reducing the eight processes into only one and raised work efficiency ten-fold. li tung-pu often says: "we owe what we have today to the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. recalling the past and contrasting it with the present, i feel i have inexhaustible strength."

with the concern of the party and government, the workers have been transforming the dilapidated factories left by the old society. production develops rapidly. the twenty and more factories in santiaoshih have spacious and brightly-lit buildings and modern equipment, and are mass producing motor-car engines, mixers, turbine reduction gears, flour mills, water pumps and other machines for various parts of china.

veteran workers are playing a vanguard role in production and construction. the sanhocheng mast lamp factory before liberation, like other factories, used to be a poorly-equipped factory with bad working conditions that gave the workers no safety. an old worker operating a punching machine had nine of his fingers chopped off in ten years. the factory was renamed the tientsin lamp factory after liberation. to improve working conditions and ensure safety, veteran worker ma hsiao-fang designed and made a device which automated the punching machine with remote control and a self-charging contrivance. it is now safe to operate and has raised output and quality.

the tientsin measuring tools plant used to make steelyards only. now it turns out all kinds of modern measuring tools. the plant in 1970 decided to trial-produce electronic computing balances. difficulties were great since nobody in the plant knew anything about electronics. the workers led by veteran chao shu-tung co-operated with teachers and students of tientsin university. their joint efforts solved one problem after another and succeeded in the end. the emergence of such balances made it possible to automate computation in china's mining, metallurgical, petroleum and chemical industries and communications.

with the expansion of production, large numbers of young workers have come to the factories in santiaoshih. the party branches paid attention to them and assigned veteran workers to help educate them politically and help them make progress technically.

WORKERS' DEPENDENTS

Workers' Wives in Northeast China City Take Part in Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 25, 1972)

more than 70,000 able-bodied housewives of fushun city in northeast china's liaoning province are running small neighbourhood industries under unified state planning. they have in the past two years built over 520 factories and workshops, which turned out more than 200 varieties of products valued at 20 million yuan.

the workers' wives on hsiangyang street in lutien district put up simple factory buildings to produce over 100,000 tiles annually. more than 30 housewives in chienhsin people's commune of hsinfu district set up a small chemical fertilizer plant by relying on their own efforts. they turn out chemical fertilizer and diesel oil.

many of the women now have one or more work skills and some have become skilled workers. the workers' wives in chienshe commune of wanghua district learned how to make the cylinder body for engines through doing. after two months of repeated experiments, they mastered the skill and turned out products up to standard. now they supply over 90 units in a dozen provinces and cities. the housewives of hungshan street in lutien district opened a small coal pit with the help of some veteran miners. they learned modestly from the miners and grasped all the required skills. they have produced more than 3,000 tons of coal.

the fushun workers' wives make good use of industrial waste gas, fluid and slag to help develop neighbourhood industries. more than 200 of the factories and workshops use waste as raw material. they have created wealth for the state and helped eliminate pollution.

collective productive labour has brought about a great change in their thinking. many of the women seriously study chairman mao's works and make conscious efforts to remould their ideology. their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has risen. they help each other and have fostered the concept of whole-hearted devotion to the revolution. more than 470 units and over 4,000 housewives have come to the fore as activists in studying chairman mao's works in the past two years.

FERTILIZER

Peking's Garbage Turned into Fertilizer

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

the healthy environment of peking, china's capital and one of the biggest cities of the world, is inseparable from the industrious labour of the city's street cleaners.

they clear the streets of more than 2,700 tons of garbage every day. it is turned into fertilizer by people's communes on the outskirts and applied to their farmland.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the street cleaners are contributing to the city's environmental hygiene and farm production.

inhabitants in streets and lanes dump their garbage at appointed spots every evening. then it is promptly taken by truck to the communes.

the peasants clear the garbage of hard materials and add farmyard manure to it. they seal the dumps with clay to ensure fermentation that turns them into compost in 50 to 60 days.

there are twenty-two such sites for preparing compost on the city's outskirts. they prepare more than two million tons of compost annually for 36 communes, 80 state farms and farms run by cadres schools. in particular, they provide the bulk of the fertilizer needed by truck gardens.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations of the street cleaning teams have carried out education in ideology and political line and organized the workers to study chairman mao's article "serve the people" and other works of his. the street cleaners recognize the great political and economic significance of their work in meeting the needs of socialist revolution and construction and its relation to public health and farm production. so they devote themselves to the service of the people, unafraid of fatigue or filth.

their good work embodies the attention the party and the government pay to public health and shows the superiority of the socialist system. before liberation, peking was littered with garbage. on what is now the magnificent tienanmen square, for example, there was a huge rubbish mound. after liberation, the party and the government have adopted various measures to improve environmental hygiene. all the districts of the city set up teams of street cleaners and regularly carry out mass health campaigns. at the same time, efforts were made to raise the level of mechanization in transporting garbage, and sweeping and spraying the streets. sewers laid in all parts of the city total 1,100 kilometres, 250 times the figure before liberation. peking streets are no longer streamed with filthy water after heavy rains as used to be the case in the old days.

In the old society, street cleaners had a very low social standing and lived like beasts of burden. since liberation, they have become masters of their destiny and their livelihood is steadily improving. take a cleaning team in the western district. its 118 members have bought over 100 bicycles, all told. many of them have radios, wrist watches and sewing machines.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Construction Goes Ahead in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

better conditions have been created for china's agricultural production this year thanks to the many irrigation projects built by rural cadres and commune members in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle since the beginning of the winter.

the projects include reservoirs, irrigation and drainage canals, ponds, sluices and wells. they helped extend the acreage giving stable and relatively high yields even in adverse weather.

a large portion of these projects are small ones built by rural communes and production brigades and they will go into operation this year. construction of large-scale projects financed by the state is also making rapid progress.

by mid-december last year, builders of the three provinces of hopei, shantung and honan and the two municipalities of peking and tientsin already finished the winter projects for the four northern rivers, the new changwei river and other tributaries of the haiho river system.

millions of poor and lower-middle peasants in the four provinces of anhwei, kiangsu, shantung and honan in the huai river basin are working in unity in a new upsurge of irrigation construction. alongside the building of small projects in the fields, they have started or completed a dozen key water conservancy projects including the new tzuhuai river, an outlet into the yangtze and the new chuchao river.

party organizations at all levels have strengthened their leadership in irrigation construction. they carried out education in ideology and political line in a deep-going way and continued the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. chairman mao's instruction "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture" and his other instructions have gone deeper into the minds of the masses and further spurred their initiative.

the party organizations have paid attention to overall planning and multi-purpose utilization of water resources. good results are already manifest.

irrigation construction is being done in combination with the fight against salinity in the five provinces of hopei, shantung, honan, kiangsu and anhwei which are drained by the yellow, huai or haiho rivers. salinity is under control to varying degrees on some 260,000 hectares of land in northern anhwei after drainage canals were dug and raised fields built. this land yielded three times as much grain in 1970 as in 1949. grain output went up further last year.

through years of practice, the masses have come to a better understanding of the laws governing water conservancy. they therefore have more initiative in their hands.

people of shantung and honan provinces used chairman mao's philosophic thinking "one divides into two" in the course of tackling the water and silt of the yellow river. they have made positive results in the multiple use of the silt-laden river water. since the beginning of the winter, they have concentrated on leading in the yellow river water to irrigate the fields to enrich the soil while using the heavier sand in the water to strengthen the dykes.

led by the party organizations, rural cadres and commune members in china are now summing up their experience, and making energetic efforts in preparation for building more irrigation projects in the spring farming season.

CARAVAN TROUPES

North China Caravan Artists

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 26, 1972)

groups of caravan artists on the inner mongolian grasslands have performed many of their own revolutionary theatrical items during the past few years. called "ulanmuchi" in mongolian, meaning mobile red cultural troupe, this kind of troupe is well suited to the expansive, sparsely populated inner mongolian grasslands.

the great leader chairman mao received representatives of the troupes in 1964. this encouraged the artists to strive to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers still better.

chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." taking chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" as their weapon, the caravan artists sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

with profound proletarian feelings, they go to the people of various nationalities to spread socialist new culture. a caravan troupe from chenlan banner (a county) has travelled all over the grasslands on the banner, covering 39,000 kilometres. it has given 630 performances for herdsmen and other people.

not long after china's model revolutionary theatrical works were staged, caravan artists began to rehearse them. at the same time, they made efforts to create short plays, dances and songs, giving heroic portrayals of workers, herdsmen and soldiers in daily life. this promoted the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

poor and lower-middle herdsmen on the ordos highlands last may were improving their pastoral lands, building water conservancy works and planting trees. to capture their spirit in a stage production, a caravan troupe from otokand banner travelled about 45 kilometres to an advanced production brigade in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. while working with the herdsmen, members of the troupe, who had brought their musical instruments along, gave performances. during their stay in the brigade, they understood the herdsmen better and composed the revolutionary song "tachai flowers in full bloom on the grassland". the poor and lower-middle herdsmen enjoyed the song very much and happily said: "you sing what we want to say. when we hear the song, new strength surges through us."

over 80 per cent of the theatrical items presented by the caravan troupes are created by themselves. these varied items have rich content and national and local features that please the people.

in the course of performing for workers, peasants and soldiers, members of the troupes keep rehearsing and strive to become all-round artists with expert skill in one field.

17-year-old mongolian patama who is a herdswoman is a member of the caravan troupe of urad middle and rear joint banner. her toes became bruised as she practised ballet steps in rehearsing the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl", but she kept at it. through her hard efforts, she gave a fine portrayal of the part and the audience of herdsmen praised her.

in the past year or more, she has studied music and learned how to play musical instruments. she also learned the han language and can perform in both the mongolian and han languages for people of the two nationalities.

chimuteh, a member of the caravan troupe of chenlan banner, has learned to play 12 musical instruments, sing and dance, and compose music and write plays.

the party organizations at various levels in the inner mongolian autonomous region give strong leadership to the caravan troupes. the troupes often have education in class struggle and political line

and revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the influences of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art. this raises their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the east uchumucin banner caravan troupe put on the play "hatred of three generations" about the sufferings of poor herdsmen in the old society. because the artists had no direct experience of that society, they had difficulties in expressing the feelings of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. the banner party committee invited such people to tell them of their misery in the old days. the party committee also organized the troupe members to make social investigations to enhance their consciousness of class struggle and fire their proletarian feelings.

many banner party committee members went with the troupe to live among the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, and helped the artists sum up their experience in creating theatrical works. in some banners, three-in-one groups of cadres, artists and amateurs have been formed to compose songs and write plays.

the first caravan troupe was founded in 1957 in inner mongolia, with the aim of propagating the party's policies and principles and advanced people and their deeds through diverse art forms. it has toured many provinces and cities throughout the country and was warmly welcomed. every banner (or county) in inner mongolia now has one such caravan troupe. under the nurturing of mao tsetung thought, the troupes are growing and inspiring the people of various nationalities to strengthen their unity and win new and still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

MASS SPORTS

China Makes Progress in Mass Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1972)

china's mass sports in winter now include calisthenics, skiing, skating, horsemanship and swimming.

many workers, students and cadres in peking do "broadcast calisthenics" every day. this is a new set of physical exercises to musical accompaniment popularized throughout the country and broadcast over the radio. many people do early morning long distance running. elderly people do traditional boxing on sidewalks and in the parks.

in the pine forests of snow-capped changpai mountains and on the frozen heilung, wusuli and other rivers in northeast china, many people ski, skate and play ice hockey. people in southern china keep up swimming in summer and winter. on january 7 this year, the 14th

anniversary of winter swim in the yungchiang river by the great leader chairman mao, 20,000 people swam across the river in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

inspired by chairman mao's great call "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland", large numbers of workers, government functionaries, students and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army have done winter camping since 1970. many people hiked more than 500 kilometres. grenade throwing, marksmanship, bayonet drill and other types of military sports are also popular. through sports people have built up their physique, acquired the skills to defend the country and cultivated a tenacious revolutionary spirit of courage. in the countryside ball games have become increasingly popular, in addition to lifting stone dumbbells, swimming and traditional boxing and fencing. people in inner mongolia, sinkiang, and chinghai favour traditional archery and horse racing. encouraged by the party and government, mass sports are gradually taking root in tibet. emancipated serfs are often playing table tennis and basketball.

after the founding of the chinese people's republic chairman mao issued the call "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" and other directives. this encouraged mass sports. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and peddled such trash as "champion-itis", "skill first" in an attempt to lead china's sports astray.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the masses criticized liu shao-chi's line on physical culture and conscientiously carried out chairman mao's proletarian line. mass sports has become more widespread and popular. sparetime sports schools for children and young people have been set up in many areas. in shantung province, last year 210,000 people took part in short-term training in ball games, track and field events, swimming, traditional boxing and fencing, gymnastics, mountaineering, bicycling and cross country racing.

the principle of "friendship first, competition second" has struck deep root in mass sports. people learn from and help each other in improving their skill in tournaments. they do not become arrogant when they win or discouraged when they lose.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Premiere in Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Feb. 25, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa gave a performance of the full-length drama "raging waves" at its premiere here this evening. the performance was warmly welcomed by the local people.

attending the performance were leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the p.l.a. units stationed in the province and the sian municipal revolutionary committee, including li jui-shan, hu wei, huang ching-yao, li chien-ping and ku feng-ming. during the interval, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii and principal artistes, of the theatre.

the splendid performance by the japanese artistes, which was full of revolutionary feelings, was warmly applauded. at the end of the performance, li jui-shan, hu wei, huang ching-yao and other comrades went on stage and warmly shook hands with the japanese friends and congratulated them on their success.

upon its arrival here, the japanese theatre was warmly greeted by leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee and the sian municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several hundred literary and art workers. the provincial revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of the japanese revolutionary literary and art workers. at the reception which was full of expressions of friendship, hosts and guests proposed many toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the unity and militant friendship between the people of china and japan.

CHINA AND MALTA

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Malta on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Malta

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malta have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations as from january 31, 1972 and have agreed upon the exchange of ambassadors within a short time.

The maltese government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

The chinese government reaffirms that taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. The government of malta takes note of this statement of the chinese government.

The chinese government supports the government and people of malta in their efforts to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and to develop a self-contained economy devoted to peace.

The chinese government and the maltese government have decided to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of the diplomatic missions in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

shen ping (signed)
representative of the government of the people's republic of china, ambassador to the republic of italy

carmel john mallia (signed)
representative of the government of malta, ambassador to the republic of italy

rome, january 31, 1972

CHINA AND NEPAL

Dispatch from Kathmandu: Growing Sino-Nepalese Friendship

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Feb. 23, 1972)

following is a dispatch from nepal "growing sino-nepalese friendship":

china and nepal are friendly neighbours with a traditional friendship between the two peoples that can be traced to ancient times. this friendship has developed daily since the founding of the people's republic of china and in the reign of the late king mahendra. a treaty of peace and friendship has been signed between china and nepal. the sino-nepalese frontier has been one of peace and a highway of friendship jointly built by chinese and nepalese engineers and technicians links the two countries. in recent years, significant progress has been made steadily in the friendly economic cooperation between the two countries as their friendship grows from day to day. joint projects undertaken by the two countries are in full swing.

the sino-nepalese joint projects enjoy the great concern and support of the nepalese government and people. last april, his majesty king birendra personally inspected the construction site of the sun kosi hydro-electric power station, cordially received the chinese and nepalese engineers and technicians working on the project and expressed satisfaction with the progress of their work and their cooperation. government officials of nepal made frequent inspection tours of the joint projects being built by china and nepal.

at the construction site, the engineers and technicians of the two countries work side by side, respecting and learning from each other, their labour and their sweat nurturing the flower of sino-nepalese friendship.

while the construction of the 125-metre suspension bridge over the trisuli river on the kathmandu-pokhara highway was in full swing last june, a simple suspension bridge 156 metres long and 1.2 metres wide was built simultaneously for the convenience of the inhabitants and the construction of the main bridge. the simple bridge was damaged in a flood, seriously affecting the construction of the highway bridge and communication. chinese and nepalese engineers and technicians rushed to the spot and discussed how to cope with the situation. a number of chinese technicians volunteered to go onto the bridge to repair it. their proposal was approved by the chinese and nepalese responsible members. at this juncture, a nepalese worker named s. bahadur stepped forward and firmly insisted to go with the chinese technicians. after an arduous and persistent struggle of the chinese and nepalese engineers and technicians, the simple bridge was repaired, ensuring the successful construction of the highway bridge.

nepalese responsible members of the project show deep concern for their chinese engineers and technicians. last august, a chinese technician working at the 8th

construction section was downed with hepatitis and had to be taken to kathmandu for medical treatment. it was rainy season, and the road to kathmandu was impassable. it was necessary to make a detour to pokhara from where to fly to kathmandu. sharma, the nepalese leader of the section, personally drove the patient to pokhara. they were stopped by a swollen river on the way. sharma crossed the river and got another car ready. then he helped the patient get to the other bank and brought him to pokhara. he left for the construction site after seeing the patient safely boarded on an airplane.

the chinese engineers and technicians in nepal regard the nepalese friends as their brothers. the story about how shih shao-jung, a chinese driver, laid down his life while rescuing materials and protecting a nepalese friend has spread far and wide along the trisuli river. on last september 10, shih shao-jung was driving a jeep across the hugti river when the motor died down at midstream because of the rising water. shih shao-jung and three other chinese comrades and a nepalese friend were pulling the jeep toward the other bank when a flood crest tore down on them. in order to rescue the jeep and the construction materials on it, shih shao-jung and his chinese and nepalese companions fought dauntlessly with the flood. but they were unable to bring the jeep onto the bank after struggling for half an hour. the water was rising swiftly. shih shao-jung found the jeep already swaying under the impact of the torrent. he was aware that it would be overturned any moment. at this dangerous juncture, shih shao-jung urged his chinese and nepalese companions to go ashore before him. the others were out of danger, but shih shao-jung was swept away by the torrent.

under the common efforts of the chinese and nepalese governments and peoples, the sino-nepalese joint projects are underway smoothly. they symbolize blossoming flowers of sino-nepalese friendship and will bear rich fruits.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries and chairman of the chinese section of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation who has returned home from a visit to korea, and all members of the chinese scientific and technical delegation led by him.

among those attending the banquet on invitation were fang yi, minister, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister,

of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned tsao ke-chiang and wang tzu-chuan.

jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND PERU

Report from Peru: Song of Friendship

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 25, 1972)

report from peru: song of friendship

the exhibition on the achievements of the people's republic of china in economic construction is warmly received here and praised by the peruvian people. the peruvian friends regard it as a song of friendship.

after its opening on february 16, the exhibition has received thousands of visitors and still more are streaming in, braving a scorching summer sun in this andean nation.

a peruvian friend told his chinese guests: "we feel the warmth of your affection while we are together. in shaking hands with you, we feel like establishing profound friendship with the 700 million chinese people." this passionate remark expresses the warm feelings the peruvian people cherish for the chinese people.

in the pavilion, chinese working staff often find themselves surrounded by visitors asking one question after another. those who had been to china would show particular cordiality as if meeting their relatives after a long absence. we will receive you here as warmly as you received us in peking, some of them said. a student of the faculty of physics of the san marcos university, a young man of quechua nationality who was of a peasant family in a mountainous region, said that he had read quite a number of chinese books so that he could understand china better. to express his warmth for the chinese people, he recited a famous chinese saying: "a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near."

many visitors were impressed by the tremendous changes that had taken place in china. an oil engineer, having studied the model of the taching oilfields on display, commented that it was terrific that china had really built its oil industry by its own efforts and at such a high speed. many wrote on the visitors' book their sincere praises and congratulations on china's achievements in national construction. many asked the exhibition staff to convey their respect to chairman mao and the chinese people.

many chinese residents in peru stayed a long time at the exhibition or visited it again and again with their families. they said that they are very happy about the progress their fatherland has made.

chinese films were shown at the exhibition to the warm welcome of the visitors. some described the film "red detachment of women" as a piece of true art embodying sublime revolutionary sentiments and a progressive spirit which inspire people with courage and strength.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Visits Mariestad, Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Feb. 24, 1972)

the visiting chinese ice hockey team had friendly matches with the ice hockey teams of bois and vestergotland province on february 20 and 22 respectively in mariestad.

mrs. gunilla andre, chairman of the municipal council of mariestad, and other officials watched the matches. carl-axel rydholm, chairman of vestergotland ice hockey association, and sven svensson, vice-chairman of the association, watched the match on february 22.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed in the sports ground. the spectators warmly cheered the sportsmanship and skill of the swedish and chinese players. during the match on february 20, the spectators warmly applauded for a long time when two chinese players cordially helped an injured swedish player out of the ring. a streamer held high by spectators on the same day says: "welcome to the chinese ice hockey team exclamation"

the municipal council of mariestad gave a dinner after the match on the evening of february 22 for the chinese and swedish players.

the chinese guests arrived at mariestad from stockholm for a friendly visit on the afternoon of february 18. during their stay there, they visited factories and schools and toured the city, and were friendly received by friends of various circles. on the afternoon of february 19, liu ning, head, tao yu-shan and wang shao-chiu, deputy heads, of the chinese team, and others called on mrs. gunilla andre, chairman of the municipal council of mariestad. on the afternoon of february 21, the heads of the chinese team were guests at the home of lennart landgren, chairman of the executive committee of the municipal council of mariestad.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Calls on President Nyerere

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 25, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung called on tanzanian president julius k. nyerere and bid farewell to him this morning. the chinese ambassador will soon leave his post for home.

president nyerere had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Tunisian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1972)

hou yeh-feng, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of tunisia, yesterday presented his credentials to tunisian president habib bourguiba, according to a report from tunis.

after presenting the documents, the president had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were tunisian foreign minister mohammed masmoudi, director of the president's office abdallah farhat and the director of protocol of the president's office.

all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the chinese ambassador arrived in tunis on february 11.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and president nixon continued to hold talks this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were dr. henry a. kissinger, john holdridge and winston lord.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, chang wen-chin, chao chi-hua and interpreters tang wen-sheng and chi chao-chu.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Secretary of State Rogers Contiune Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers continued to hold talks this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were marshall green, alfred le s. jenkins, commander jonathan t. howe, nicholas platt, charles w. freeman, jr. and calvin e. mehlert.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were hsiung hsiang-hui, wang chen, chien ta-yung, li chung-ying, ting yuan-hung, shen jo-yun, chang yi-chun, hu chuan-chung and hu feng-hsien.

President and Mrs. Nixon Visit Palace Museum and Unearthed Cultural Relics Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

president and mrs. nixon, accompanied by yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, this morning visited the palace museum and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in various parts of china during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers and other american guests also went on the visit.

also accompanying president and mrs. nixon on the visit were chinese vice-foreign minister li yao-wen and leading members of departments concerned, including chien cheng-ying and yang teh-chung.

mrs. nixon visited the peking children's hospital this afternoon in the company of madame lin chia-mei and madame hsu han-ping.

President and Mrs. Nixon Give Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

president richard m. nixon of the united states of america and mrs. nixon gave a reciprocal banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people this evening.

attending the banquet on invitation were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and mesdames lin chia-mei and hsu han-ping.

present were secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, h.r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler, general orent scowcroft, marshall green, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, patrick j. buchanan, miss rose mary woods, alfred le s. jenkins, john holdridge and winston lord.

the national flags of china and the united states hung in the banquet hall. the banquet began with the band playing the national anthems of china and the united states. president nixon and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts (full texts of their toasts to be released separately). the band played chinese and american tunes as the banquet proceeded.

also attending the banquet were:

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and news organizations in the chinese capital pai hsiang-kuo, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, li chen, chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying, wang meng, wu chung, fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, liu chien-kung, lu ying, ting chiao, yen chun, shen kuang, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, ting kuo-yu, chai cheng-wen, chang wen-chin, han hsu, wang hai-jung, ko po-nien, peng hua, wang chen, chang tsan-ming, wang tung, chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, chi chao-chu, chang han-chih and tang wen-sheng;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, hua lo-keng, chi fang, chu ko-chen, lin chiao-chih, hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. chang hsi-jo, chou pei-yuan, chu yun-shan, liu fei, liu wen-hui and jung yi-jen; members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee feng yu-lan, tu yu-ming and cheng tung-kuo; and well-known personage cheng szu-yuan; and

personages from various circles wu chieh-ping, wu huan-hsing, chu fu-tang, sung cheng-lien, wang yeh-chiu, hsia nai, chien wei-chang, li cheng-li, yu hui-yung, liu ching-tang, hsueh ching-hua, li teh-lun, tan yuan-shou, hao liang, tu chin-fang, yuan shih-hai, li hsi-fan, hsieh tieh-li, liu chun-hua, ku yuan, sung chung, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, li fu-jung, cheng min-chih, ni chih-chin, wang wei-chien, yin hsi-nan and tang hsien-hu.

prior to the banquet, president and mrs. nixon and other american guests had photographs taken with the chinese leaders and personages from various circles at the banquet separately.

President Nixon's Toast at Reciprocal Banquet He Gives

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

following is the full text of president nixon's toast at the reciprocal banquet he gave here this evening:

mr. prime minister and our very distinguished guests from the people's republic of china and the united states of america:

it is a great privilege while we are guests in your country to be able to welcome you and the chinese who are present here as our guests this evening.

on behalf of mrs. nixon and all the members of our official party, i want to express our deep appreciation for the boundless and deep hospitality which you have extended to us.

as you know, it is the custom in our country that the members of the press have the right to speak for themselves and that no one in government can speak for them. but i am sure that all those from the american press who are here tonight will grant me the rare privilege of speaking for the press in extending their appreciation to you and your government for the many courtesies you have extended to them.

you have made it possible for the story of this historic visit to be read, seen and heard by more people all over the world than on any previous occasion in history.

yesterday, along with hundreds of millions of viewers on television, we saw what is truly one of the wonders of the world, the great wall. as i walked along the wall, i thought of the sacrifices that went into building it; i thought of what it showed about the determination of the chinese people who retained their independence throughout their long history; i thought about the fact that the wall tells us that china has a great history and that the people who built this wonder of the world also have a great future.

the great wall is no longer a wall dividing china from the rest of the world, but it is a reminder of the fact that there are many walls still existing in the world which divide nations and peoples.

the great wall is also a reminder that for almost a generation there has been a wall between the people's republic of china and the united states of america.

in these past four days we have begun the long process of removing that wall between us. we begin our talks, recognizing that we have great differences between us, but we are determined that those differences not prevent us from living together in peace.

you believe deeply in your system and we believe just as deeply in our system. it is not our common beliefs that have brought us together here, but our common interest and our common hopes, the interest that each of us has to maintain our independence and the security of our peoples and the hope that each of us has to build a new world order in which nations and peoples with different systems and different values can live together in peace, respecting one another while disagreeing with one another, letting history rather than the battle-field be the judge of their different ideas.

mr. prime minister, you have noted that the plane which brought us here is named the spirit of '76. just this week, we have celebrated in america the birth of george washington, the father of our country, who led america to independence in our revolution and served as our first president.

he bade farewell at the close of his term with these words to his countrymen: "observe good faith and justice toward all nations. cultivate peace and harmony with all."

it is in that spirit, the spirit of '76, that i ask you to rise and join me in a toast to chairman mao, to premier chou, to the people of our two countries, and to the hope for our children that peace and harmony can be the legacy from our generation to theirs.

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast at Reciprocal Banquet Given by President Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

following
is the full text of premier chou en-lai's toast at the reciprocal banquet given by president nixon here this evening:

mr. president and mrs. nixon,

ladies and gentlemen,

comrades and friends,

first of all, on behalf of all my chinese colleagues here and in my own name, i would like to express appreciation to mr. president and mrs. nixon for inviting us to this banquet.

the president and his party are leaving peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of china. in the past few days, president nixon met chairman mao tsetung, and our two sides held a number of further talks, in which we exchanged views on the normalization of relations between china and the united states and on other questions of concern to the two sides. there exist great differences of principle between our two sides. through earnest and frank discussions a clearer knowledge of each other's position and stand has been gained. this has been beneficial to both sides.

the times are advancing and the world changing. we are deeply convinced that the strength of the people is powerful, and that whatever zigzags and reverses there will be in the development of history, the general trend of the world is definitely towards light and not darkness.

it is the common desire of the chinese and american peoples to enhance their mutual understanding and friendship and promote the normalization of relations between china and the united states. the chinese government and people will work unswervingly towards this goal. i now propose a toast

to the great american people,

to the great chinese people,

to the friendship of the chinese and american peoples,

to the health of president nixon and mrs. nixon, and

to the health of all the other american guests present!

American Journalists Give Cocktail Party for Peking Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

the american journalists accompanying president nixon on his visit to china gave a cocktail party here this afternoon for peking journalists.

attending the cocktail party were leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the "people's daily", the central broadcasting administration, the information department of the foreign ministry and other organizations concerned, including chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, peng hua, wang tung, hsiao teh, ting chiao, chang chang-hai, li po-ti, yeh chun-chien and tsao shih-chin.

present were ronald l. ziegler, press secretary to the president, john a. scali, special consultant to the president, patrick j. buchanan, special assistant to the president, gerald warren, deputy press secretary, timothy elbourne, press assistant, and r.h. shackford, spokesman for the press corps, who are accompanying president nixon on his visit.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and president nixon continued to hold talks this morning.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, ronald l. ziegler, marshall green, john a. scali, alfred le s. jenkins, john holdridge, winston lord, mrs. florence gwyer and charles w. freeman, jr.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; and hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua, chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng and shen jo-yun.

President and Mrs. Nixon Leave Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1972)

richard m. nixon, president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon and the presidential party, accompanied by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and others, left here for hangchow this morning by special plane on a visit.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and the united states. the band played the national anthems of the united states and china. then president nixon, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army.

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and madame lin chia-mei were present at the airport to see them off.

also present at the airport were:

hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang and chu ko-chen, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

chang hsi-jo, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, including pai hsiang-kuo, li yao-wen, hsiao ching-kuang, li chen, chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying, wu chung, fu hao, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, yen chun, shen kuang, ting kuo-yu, chai cheng-wen, chang tsan-ming, wang tung, liu cheng-ching, kao fu-yu, wang hsiao-yi, jen chi-sheng and chu chuan-hsien.

william p. rogers, secretary of state; dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the president on national security affairs; h.r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler, general brent scowcroft, marshall green, and the other members of the presidential party also left for hangchow.

accompanying president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party to hangchow were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, and hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua and others.

President and Mrs. Nixon Arrive in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 26, 1972)

u.s.
president nixon and mrs. nixon, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, arrived in the east china city of hangchow from peking by special plane today.

with president and mrs. nixon on their visit to hangchow were the other members of the official party secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, h.r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler, general brent scowcroft, marshall green, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, patrick j. buchanan, miss rose mary woods, alfred le s. jenkins, john holdridge and winston lord; the members of the unofficial party; and the technical personnel and the press corps.

hangchow airport flew the national flags of china and the united states today.

present at the airport to greet the guests were nan ping, chairman, and hsiung ying-tang, lai ko-ko and hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairmen, of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned shen tse, tai ke-lin, chu chuan-lin, pai tsung-shan, wan chen-hsi, chiu chiang, cheng hsiu, chou wen-chiang, fang ming, lin yung-mao and chang lu-cheng; and madame li yu-min.

also accompanying president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party on their visit to hangchow were chi peng-fei, foreign minister, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, han hsu, wang hai-jung and peng hua.

nan ping, chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening for president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party. premier chou en-lai and others attended.

nan ping proposed a toast at the banquet. on behalf of the chekiang provincial and hangchow municipal revolutionary committees, he extended a welcome to president and mrs. nixon and the other american guests. he said: "the red wood trees president nixon gave to the chinese people have been planted here. we wish these trees sturdy growth as a symbol of the friendship between the chinese and american people."

in his toast, president nixon praised the beauty of hangchow and expressed appreciation for the banquet given by the host this evening. he proposed a toast to the friendship between the chinese people and the american people.

president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, nan ping and others, made an excursion to the west lake this afternoon. mrs. patricia nixon visited the lingyin monastery in the company of madame hsu han-ping and madame li yu-min.

CHINA AND WEST EUROPE

Profound Friendship between Peoples of Western Europe and China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1972)

friendship between the west european and chinese peoples has been strengthened during recent years through more exchanges of visits and the consequent growth of mutual understanding between them. the chinese people are greatly moved by the profound feelings of friendship shown to them, in many different ways by the west european people.

the chinese ambassador to italy was recently asked to convey a present to chairman mao. it was an onyx marble desk-lamp made by the donor, a sixty-year-old sculptor. the artist had devoted all his spare-time for more than a year to the creation of this artistic work. fashioned in the form of a roman temple with six supporting columns, bees and oak leaves carved in relief on its surface, it is a magnificent and beautiful piece of work. its creator is an anti-fascist veteran partisan who fought against the mussolini dictatorship. a short letter accompanied the gift, explaining its significance. this gift symbolizes the profound proletarian feelings of the italian revolutionary people for chairman mao and deep friendship for the chinese people. he wrote, "from the bottom of my heart, i feel a sincere friendship for all the chinese people, who under the leadership of chairman mao, fearing no sacrifice, have realized their fine ideal, shaken off the shackles of imperialism and capitalism and built a prosperous and powerful society." he said that the meaning of the carved bees and oak leaves is: "1. the activities of the bees represent industry; 2. their honey represents sweetness; and 3. the oak leaves and acorns represent health and long life."

similar friends, cherishing sincere feelings towards chairman mao and the chinese people are often met in a number of west european countries.

on the chinese people's liberation army day last year, an 80-year-old french woman expressed her friendly feelings towards the chinese people in a letter to a chinese friend. she said: "i'm an ordinary french woman and don't know how to use fine phrases. none the less i am an old friend of china, for which i cherish a solid and fraternal friendship. it is a fast friendship between people who understand and love each other, a friendly feeling that goes right to the heart. this is my treasure and joy." three years previously, she had spent months embroidering a banner for her chinese friend as a token of respect for chairman mao.

in sweden an old professor has devoted much of his time to the promotion of friendship between the swedish and chinese peoples. when a chinese journalists' delegation yisited goteborg recently, he worked tirelessly to provide every facility for the chinese guests. in spite of the cold weather he accompanied the chinese friends sightseeing in the day, the sunday restday, and in the evening he was host to them in his own home.

he and his family are all members of the swedish-chinese friendship association and actively work for friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

another swedish friend larsson, a fifty-year old worker, never misses an opportunity to tell his relatives and friends in goteborg some episode about his visit to china. he was a member of a delegation from the swedish-chinese friendship association which visited china in 1971. he recounts how he was at the peking railway station about to take the train for a visit to another part of the country, when he suddenly realised that he had left his wallet containing his ticket and money in the hotel. the train was about to pull out when to his great relief, the hotel waiter rushed up and gave him his wallet. in the course of his chinese trip, he took about a hundred pictures, some of which he takes to work from time to time to acquaint his fellow-workers with the progress of new china.

in an article about his china visit, he said, "my impressions may be summed up in this way: i have never before seen a people so diligent and so happy. they are so happy that i always hope to be back in their midst."

in london, a bookstore wanted to display pictures showing china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the booksellers had no time to arrange and supervise such an exhibition, so their friends offered to help. a retired worker undertook the designing and preparation of the exhibition. two young girls made a streamer for the hall and picture display-boards in a basement where they worked for a whole week. during the exhibition, a building worker was on duty all the time. he had taken unpaid leave from his job. when asked how he would get along without pay, especially as his wife was ill, he said: "that's not very important. nothing can be more important than making our british people more aware of china's achievements and helping more britishers to get a better understanding of china."

these remarks by the british builder convey something of the deep-seated feelings of friendship between the west european peoples and the chinese people. in western europe, many more such people are cultivating the flower of friendship with the chinese people exclamation

in france, more than ten branches of the french-chinese friendship association organized over sixty major events in the paris area alone last year to promote friendship with the chinese people. sixty others were sponsored by the association in lyons in three months last year. one leading member of the association made over fifty reports on china last year in paris and other places. his reports were warmly received by audiences everywhere.

the french-chinese friendship association has also helped many clubs, youth hostels and mass organizations in various places during special events such as "china week", "china month", and "china season".

like the functionaries of the friendship association, many french workers, peasants, office workers,

intellectuals, including women have often worked late into the night, after a hard day's work, on saturday evenings and on sundays to promote the friendship between the french and chinese peoples.

in sweden, the membership of the swedish-chinese friendship association is steadily growing. more than one thousand new members were enrolled last year. the association now has branches in stockholm and goteborg and working teams in eleven other cities.

a delegation of the association visited china last summer. after its return, it organized more tnan one hundred meetings throughout sweden, at which reports were given and films shown on impressions and achievements of socialist china as well as pictures of scenic and historical places.

"we have friends all over the world." everywhere in western europe, we find friends who cherish a profound friendship towards the chinese people, a friendship which is blossoming and will bear ever richer fruits.

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LINE EDUCATION

Strengthen Leadership Over Line Education for Basic Level Units in a Practical Manner

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 24, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, February 23, 1972) Going deep into reality for investigation and study and summing up and popularizing advanced experience conscientiously, the leading members of the CCP Taiyuan Municipal Committee, Shansi Province, have developed penetrating line education in the basic level and pushed forward the flourishing development of various work in the municipality.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Carry out education in ideology and political line," mass activities in line education have been carried out with vigor in Taiyuan municipality since last year. In order to sum up the experience in time, the leading members of the CCP Taiyuan Municipal Committee have attached great importance to investigation and study. In the past year and more, the absolute majority of the standing committee members have spent more than a third of their time deep at the basic level, covering not only the surface but also settling down at selected spots to give impetus to the sustained and penetrating development of line education in the whole municipality.

A deputy secretary of the municipal Party Committee went to Taiyuan Rolling Stock Works to carry out investigation and study and discovered that the integration of line education with struggle-criticism-transformation in this works had been carried out rather well. In line education the Party committee of this works organized the cadres and masses in the whole works to hold study classes, to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to emulate the revolutionary style of the Tach'ing workers, to criticize deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and such fallacies as "regulations are useless" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang so as to

enable the cadres and masses to raise their line awareness, and further draw lines of distinction between developing production under the command of proletarian politics and "production first," between socialist accumulation and "placing profits in command," between proletarian discipline and "surveillance, restriction, and oppression," and between necessary controls and regulations and redundant rules and by-laws.

Under the leadership of the Party committee of the works, the broad masses of workers analyzed over again the existing rules and regulations, proposed methods for reforming those that were unreasonable and affirming those that were reasonable, and advanced many reasonable suggestions for strengthening business management. The initial setting up of a new set of rules and regulations in the works mobilized the activism of the workers and the masses and stimulated the development of revolution and production.

The deputy secretary of the municipal Party committee summed up the experience of this works and submitted it to the municipal Party committee for discussions, and following that, called an experience exchange meeting for the principal factories, mines and enterprises in the whole municipality for popularizing the experience and achieved very good results. At present more than 200 factories, mines and enterprises in Taiyuan municipality, in association with line education, are continuing to establish and invigorate new regulations for safety in production, quality inspection, and handling and taking over of shifts to provide effective impetus for the development of production.

In the course of strengthening leadership over line education at the basic level, the CCP Taiyuan Municipal Committee has attached great importance to carrying out line education for members of the leading bodies at various levels. Taiyuan No. 1 Machine Tool Plant is a factory with good equipment and facilities. However, there was a time when production was always in a lackadaisical state. Last May, the secretary of the municipal Party committee led a work team to the plant to settle down and discovered that the main reason for the long stagnation in this plant was due to the self-conceit and self-complacency of the leading members. When the problem was discovered, the secretary of the municipal Party committee and the work team helped the Party committee and the revolutionary committee members of this plant to relate line education with guarding against self-conceit and doing away with self-complacency. Armed with the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao they carried out ideological education with reference to the reality of the unit itself, and overcame the tendency toward self-conceit and self-complacency.

The Party committee of the plant also organized the Party committee members and cadres from the middle level upward to visit advanced units for study, organized the personnel concerned to visit consumers and solicit their views, and investigated problems of quality of products. Everybody said, "When no comparison could be made, one would become self-indulgent. When comparison could be made, shortcomings could be discovered."

After awareness was raised, the cadres and masses in the whole plant carried out technical innovations in a big way, tapped fully the potentials of equipment and stimulated the flourishing development of production. Last year the plant overfulfilled the over-all state production target two months ahead of schedule, the cost of production was greatly lowered, the quality of products continued to improve and it became an advanced unit on the industrial front in Taiyuan municipality.

The experience of this plant has provided a great revelation to the CCP Taiyuan Municipal Committee and since last year more than ten study classes have continued to be held for the basic level cadres with nearly 10,000 cadres from more than 300 factories, mines and enterprises from the whole city taking part in the study. By means of reading and studying, developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and combating self and repudiating revisionism, these groups of cadres have raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and achieved outstanding results in leading the masses in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

* * *

WORKER CADRES

New Cadres From Among Workers Are Growing Up With Vigor

- Investigation of training of new cadres chosen from among workers in Shanghai's textile system

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 27, 1972)

The great proletarian cultural revolution has tempered the working class of Shanghai who have glorious revolutionary traditions. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, a large group of vigorous new cadres chosen from among workers have grown up in a healthy state. In Shanghai's textile system, more than 3,600 new cadres who came from the workers are now taking part in the leadership work in the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at the level of a factory or higher, accounting for over 60 percent of the total number of cadres of this level. Of these, 34 percent are posted as secretaries or deputy secretaries of Party organizations or chairmen or vice chairmen of revolutionary committees at factory level. Another big group of these new worker cadres are assigned with leadership work in various units in the spheres of the superstructure. The emergence of these new worker cadres has added new blood to the ranks of Party cadres. They and the old cadres "respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points," and fight in unity, making the leading organs at all levels more vigorous than ever.

Most of the new cadres promoted from the ranks of workers in the textile system in Shanghai municipality have over ten years of service as workers. Although many of them do not belong to a high cultural level, yet obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," they carry on the spirit of dogged fighting and hard work, diligently study Marxism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and the line, directives and policies of the Party, and continuously raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Huang Jung-ti, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shanghai No. 7 Weaving Machine Works who is 42 this year, went begging when he was young and worked as a child laborer at the age of 13. He never went to school. When he began to read the books of Marx and Lenin, he came across many points which he did not understand. At such times, he always raised his head and looked at the basket hanging on the wall which he took with him when he went begging and the clothes which were put beside his pillow and which he wore when he went begging in the past. He reminded himself of his family history of bitter suffering in the old society. Instantly, he was filled with strength. He persisted in learning culture and theories simultaneously. Since last year, with astonishing perseverance, he has repeatedly studied more than 30 articles by Chairman Mao, read through six books by Marx and Lenin and, in connection with the realities of his struggle, written more than 40 essays on what he had learned and articles of revolutionary mass criticism. Through study, he goes further to establish the viewpoint of "practice first," the mass viewpoint and the viewpoint of class struggle and

raises his ideological consciousness and level of work. In the past year, he went deep into more than 80 workers' squads or groups of the machine works to make investigation and study, exchange experience of study with the workers, and help basic-level units strengthen the building of the workers' squads and groups, thereby pushing some of the backward squads and groups forward to catch up with the advanced level quickly.

After being promoted to the leading post, T'ang Wen-lan who was formerly a child laborer in Shanghai State No. 17 Cotton Mill studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought still more diligently and fought against erroneous ideas courageously. Some time ago, some people who held an ulterior purpose described the establishment of a new Party branch as "putting a new label on an old machine" and "restoring the old" and, disregarding the class content, put forth the fallacy that "all old rebels are qualified for Party membership," in a frenzied attempt to change the nature of the Party as a proletarian vanguard force.

Under the Party's leadership, T'ang Wen-lan got together with the masses to criticize this evil wind relentlessly, thereby drawing closer the ties between the Party and the masses and defending the purity of the Party organization. In March 1970, after being posted as a deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Bureau, he went with other comrades of the Party committee to stay and work in some units, made investigations through the viewpoint of class struggle and by the method of class analysis, submitted the problems for discussion to the bureau's Party committee, and adopted measures to strengthen education for the cadres, thereby pushing forward the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in these units.

Many new cadres are not separated from manual labor, and not estranged mentally from the masses but maintain flesh-and-blood relations with them. Hsu Jih-ti, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 1 Cotton Mill, is a woman weaver who is not separated from production. She remains working with the operational squad. Sometimes when her arthritis troubles her again and she feels sore all over her body and the doctor tells her to take a rest, she always says: "The flame of revolution and production is surging in the mill. How can I take a rest? I feel happy even if I am more tired." She is still more enthusiastic toward comrades. A young worker was once in a bad mood. She went to the dormitory and got together with this young worker to study Chairman Mao's teachings. An old worker's son once fell ill. She hurried in the middle of the night to see him in the hospital. The workers said: "Jih-ti has warm class feelings for the comrades. We feel warmth at heart when we talk with her about our problems."

Many new cadres dare to make creations in the course of the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Among them is Sun Yu-fang, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of Shanghai Municipal Weaving Machineries Company and a worker technician. In 1968 when the representatives of the country's woollen textile units came to Shanghai to assess a fine combing machine designed by a research institute in Shanghai, a worker pointed out that this machine had not been innovated thoroughly. She agreed

with this worker's opinion. With the support of the leadership, she organized a three-in-one group, which fought continuously for one year and eventually succeeded in building a fine combing machine of a new model characteristic of China's style.

These new cadres pay attention to preserving the styles of remaining modest and prudent in work. When taking a higher position, they are more vigilant against the corruption by the bourgeois ideology; when enjoying greater honor, they pay attention to preventing the rise of arrogance and complacency. Niu Yung-ch'uan, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shanghai State No. 21 Cotton Mill, is a 25-year-old worker. His advanced deeds were published in Shanghai's newspaper in January 1970. After reading the newspaper, he compared himself with the five requirements Chairman Mao set forth for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and he felt that he lagged very far behind the Party's demands. He found in himself three shortcomings and went to seek the opinions of the masses, thereby further improving his work.

Chairman Mao teaches: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Party organizations at all levels of Shanghai's textile system adopt measures to train and promote new cadres from among the workers in a planned manner. The broad masses of old cadres also take the training and education of new cadres as their unshirkable, honorable duty. When selecting and promoting cadres, Party organizations at all levels criticize the revisionist line of "paying closer attention to the cadre's ability than to his character," and select the cadres from among workers who have a firm proletarian stand and are capable of maintaining ties with the masses.

Wang Lung-ying, a woman weaver of the Shanghai No. 11 Bed Sheets Factory, is an almost illiterate old worker. She has two strong points in herself. First, she takes a firm stand in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; second, she maintains close ties with the masses. After taking up the leading post, she came to labor with a workers' squad which was known in this factory for its backwardness. With the help of the old cadres, she and other Party members of this squad begins to carry out ideological work meticulously and to grasp class struggle firmly, thereby changing the backwardness of this squad.

Many old cadres give warm-hearted help to the new worker cadres if their working abilities do not meet with the requirements for the time being after they have taken the leading posts. In a sense of responsibility of a high degree for training successors to the revolutionary cause, Li Huan-liang, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shanghai Municipal Knitting Company actively leads and warmly helps the new cadres. He organizes a spare-time primary school to give the new cadres tutoring in their study. He also gives the new cadres free rein in training their independent working abilities on the first line. With the help by Liu Huan-liang and other old cadres of the company, the new cadres of this company grow up very quickly and play an active role in various branches of work.

In the course of training the new worker cadres, the Party committee of Shanghai Municipal Textile Bureau also pays attention to helping them grow up politically and increase their working abilities. It not only helps them do their work well but also creates conditions for linking them with manual labor. It rationally arranges the duties and work of the new and the old cadres of the leading organs. It constantly educates the old cadres to treat the new cadres correctly, to learn modestly from the new cadres' strong points, to point out their shortcomings and mistakes promptly and to train new cadres enthusiastically. Meanwhile, it also teaches the new cadres to treat the old cadres correctly, to learn modestly from the old cadres and to give the old cadres active support in their work.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

The Masses in various Localities Throughout the Country Practice Self-Reliance and Vigorously Develop Medium and Small Industries Under the Guidance of the Party's General Line of Socialist Construction and the Complete Set of Guideline of Walking on Two Legs

- This energetically supports agricultural production and provides more consumer goods of everyday use for the people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 27, 1972)

(NCNA February 25, 1972) Under the guidance of the Party's general line of socialist construction and the complete set of guidelines for walking on two legs, the broad masses of people in various localities have developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and vigorously developed medium and small-scale industries. They have scored great achievements in this task. At present, small enterprises of iron smelting and steel making, machine building, coal mining, hydro-electric power generation, chemical fertilizer production and cement making as well as small light industrial plants are developing vigorously over the vast expanse of the motherland. In the meantime, these medium and small plants play an important role in supporting agriculture and serving the people in their everyday life.

In connection with socialist construction, Chairman Mao always stresses the development of the initiative of the Central and local governments. He said: "It is far better for initiative to come from two sources than from only one," and "Let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning." By implementing Chairman Mao's instructions and mobilizing the initiative of various quarters, various localities and departments in our country have promoted the development of social productive forces.

Under unified central leadership and over-all planning, local Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels mobilize the masses for setting up medium and small plants and mines vigorously. This enables the industries in various localities to develop relatively rapidly. In 1971, the output of iron ore, pig iron and steel of medium and small iron and steel enterprises in various localities in the country increased by more than 40 percent as compared with the previous year. Of the total national output of chemical fertilizer and cement, 60 percent and 40 percent respectively were produced by small chemical fertilizer plants and small cement plants. In the meantime, production of machinery, irrigation and drainage machinery and machinery for processing agricultural subsidiary products, etc., was also increased by large margins.

At present, over 90 percent of the hsien throughout the country have their own small agricultural machinery manufacture and repair plants. Many hsien have set up hsien-commune-production brigade networks for the assembly and repair of agricultural machinery. In nine of the provinces south of the Yangtze, the masses were mobilized to prospect for coal and set up collieries.

In this way, a group of coal mining shafts were built, which increased the output of coal and gradually changed the situation of having to ship northern coal to the south. Thus, the vigorous development of medium and small industries in various localities in our country contributed more and more to changing the distribution of our industries and in supporting agriculture.

During the past few years, thousands of small plants were set up in Liaoning Province with the support of large industries. These small plants not only assemble and repair large numbers of agricultural machines for the countryside but also produce light industrial products and consumer goods of various kinds. During the past year alone, these small plants increased their production of industrial products of everyday use by more than 2,300 new types and more than 6,000 new specifications. Thus they elevated the level of self-sufficiency of the supply of industrial products of everyday use in the province.

In Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Tibet Autonomous Region large numbers of medium and small plants, mines and enterprises were set up, which provide the people of various nationalities with production materials as well as goods needed in everyday life. Medium and small industrial enterprises in the municipalities of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, etc., develop many new ways of processing and new techniques, turn out special highly effective agricultural chemicals, high-strength engineering plastic materials, alloy materials, rare metals, precision machines, high-power controllable silicon, high sensitivity instruments, radio parts and new drugs for treating difficult medical cases.

In the process of developing medium and small industries, various localities persistently gear the development to the task of supporting agriculture and seriously handle the relation between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry well. Tsunhua hsien, Hopei Province, set up over 110 hsien-operated and commune-operated small enterprises to serve agriculture, which provide the countryside with more than 900 types of products including iron, steel, coal, cement, electric motors, water pumps, transformers, threshers, crushers, simple machine tools, bearings and consumer goods, and energetically support agricultural production. During the years of 1970 and 1971 the average per-mow output of food grains in this hsien was in excess of 500 chin and this was closely related to the local industrial support.

Luch'uan hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region, which is located in a mountain area, formulated a plan for agricultural mechanization and the development of "five small" industries according to local conditions on the basis of the requirements of the agricultural "8-Point Charter." At present, this hsien has already completed the construction of more than a hundred small hydro-electric power stations and a large number of medium and small plants and mines such as plants for the manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery, agricultural implements plants, cement plants, chemical fertilizer plants, chemical plants, iron mines, lead mines, zinc mines, etc., which not only furnished the countryside with motive power, machinery, agricultural chemicals, chemical fertilizer, but also helped to accumulate capital and train technical personnel.

In order to develop medium and small industries more rapidly, various localities pay attention to developing the production of raw and processed materials and establish medium and small industrial enterprises on a reliable foundation. In the six hsien in Hsinhsiang area, Honan Province, eight small iron and steel plants, small non-ferrous metal plants, and a group of small coal mines were set up, which furnished a reliable supply of raw materials and fuel to the "five small" industries. Last year, the output of agricultural electric motors, diesel engines, and cement, chemical fertilizer, bricks, tiles, etc., increased by two times and three times to several dozen times respectively as compared with the period before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

As medium and small industries develop, Party committees in various localities further step up their centralized leadership over the medium and small industries. Under unified central planning, they engaged themselves in over-all planning, paid attention to comprehensive balance, correctly handled the relation of the medium and small plants and mines with other quarters, and summed up as well as popularized advanced experiences. After consolidation and elevation, many medium and small plants and mines not only rapidly increased their output, but also scored outstanding achievements in improving the quality, lowering the cost and reducing consumption. At present, a group of high-output, high-quality and low-consumption advanced typical models have emerged from the "five small" industries in various localities.

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MINING

The K'angsu Mining District on the Pamir Plateau

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 27, 1972)

K'angsu is situated in a snow covered valley in the northeastern part of the Pamir plateau, surrounded by snow-capped peaks and with the roaring K'angsu River running through its middle. In the past, people used to sing the ditty: "Overhead are snow-clad mountains and down below is the desert; wind keeps blowing all the year round and wild beasts roam the land," to describe the desolation of the place. At present K'angsu has become a bustling new mining district. In this vast snow covered valley, mines and factories are being built, and trucks could be seen speeding along the highways which radiated in all directions, transporting coal, iron, coke and machinery to cities and towns as well as to the larger rural villages and pastoral areas.

The transformation of K'angsu began in 1949. At that time the Party and the government were helping the people of the minority nationalities with the development of economy and sent out a road building contingent to open up a highway from K'oshih to the K'angsu plateau. Closely following that the Party and the government once again sent geological prospecting teams as well as engineers and technicians to draw up a blueprint for developing the underground riches of the plateau, and built in succession several small coal pits. In 1958, under the brilliant illumination of the general line, a mass movement for developing K'angsu was vigorously launched.

The first coal mine in K'angsu was a slope mine which was opened in the sand waste of a snow covered mountain. Workers as well as cadres and technicians of the Khalkhaz nationality, Tajik nationality, Uighur nationality and Han nationality pitched their tents there, dug warrens in the ground and set up their camp. They used steel drills and betel drill bits to open a pit in the hard rock. By winter after construction had commenced, conditions became even more arduous. The water in the pit was three feet deep, and outside the pit a strong wind was howling and heavy snow was falling. The moment the workers stepped out of the pit, their clothings, shoes and stockings would become sheets of ice. However, the morale of everyone remained high, and not a single one of the people withdrew from the line of fire. The rock carved from the well started accumulating and there was a shortage of transportation equipment. The workers used waste iron sheets to make containers and installed them on mine trolleys for transporting rock, and used donkeys for dragging the mine trolleys out of the pit. In that way, within one year and two months, they removed more than 10,000 cubic meters of rock, completed the construction of a mine shaft over 1,000 meters long, and victoriously enabled the mine to be completed and thrown into production. At present, mechanization from excavation to transportation has been carried out in this mine, and it has become an up-to-date mine of a definite calibre.

Through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the awareness of line struggle among the workers of various nationalities in

K'angsu mining district has been further advanced. They have criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise as "the frontier is backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, and are resolutely forging ahead with broad strides. Last spring, in response to Chairman Mao's call "Develop the mining industry," they whipped up a mass movement for winning the battle of mines in the whole mining district. The workers of various nationalities in the K'angsu Iron Mine climbed over hills and crossed rivers to reach a mountain 4,000 meters above sea level, made their camp there and developed the mineral resources. The air there was rarified and the weather there was most unpredictable with intense coal and frequent snowfall. However, since last spring and up to the present they have worked daily on the sheer and precipitous mountain cliff, braving the strong wind and snow and battling continuously for more than ten months to extract a large amount of fine iron ore for the state.

In order to build a cement factory and give support to agricultural and pastoral production on the frontier, the workers of various nationalities as well as cadres and technicians in the K'angsu mining district, by tapping fully the potentials of the mining district and making use of waste and old materials, have within the short space of several months since the latter part of last year manufactured more than ten sets of pellet making machines, feeding machines, helical conveyor and hoist, as well as other equipment to solve the problem of equipment shortage and insured the smooth progress of the project.

The workers of various nationalities as well as cadres and technicians in the K'angsu mining district have also broken away from foreign conventions, and by repairing old and making use of waste, and taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency, have manufactured over ten sets of lathes, drill presses, milling machines as well as other machines and equipment, and changed a squad which formerly could only service mining lamps and repair simple machinery and electrical appliances into a district with six workshops capable of repairing many types of machinery and electrical equipment. At present this mining district, apart from some pneumatic equipment, is able to repair and produce most of the machines and equipment as well as production tools needed for work above and underground. For the past several years,they have not only shouldered the heavy burden of machinery repair in this mining district, but have also carried out technical innovations in a big way, and by making use of waste and old materials produced more than 100 types of machinery and equipment urgently needed by the mining district to further improve production conditions in the mining district.

From a desolate mountain valley, K'angsu has now become a diversified new mining district capable of producing such products as coal, iron, coke, machinery, cement and fire-resistant materials, which enabled the Pamir plateau to appear more lovely and impressive. The people of various nationalities, looking at the present and reflecting on the past, could hardly conceal their inner happiness. They sang, "Red is the sun shining over the frontier, and the plateau has donned a new gown. Factories and mines are rising skyward and the sound of machinery is heard everywhere. On snow-capped mountains flowers of happiness are blossoming. Chairman Mao's kindness will never be forgotten."

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MOTORWAYS

The Vast Plateau Becomes a Thoroughfare

- An account of the development of highway communications in Tsinghai Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 27, 1972)

There has been an enormous change in the condition of communications on the Tsinghai plateau. Highways have been built on high and perilous mountain ranges and bridges have spanned the raging torrents of rivers. On the snow-capped mountains covered the whole year round in snow, gravel highways wind like bands of golden ribbon gracing the beautiful landscape of the motherland. Trucks speed night and day among the rural areas, the pastoral areas, the orchards and the mines. The prosperity and plenty of today have replaced the isolation and desolation before the liberation. The vast plateau has become a thoroughfare and the people of various nationalities sing in unison as they march along the socialist road.

Cleave Through Mountains, Open Up Roads and Draw A New Map

The land of Tsinghai is full of gorges and ravines and its geological feature is unruly and complex with snow-capped mountains, grasslands and deserts and fast flowing rivers. The people of Tibetan, T'u, Hui, Han, Mongolian, Salah and Khazak nationalities residing there had for generations no intercourse because of the communications barrier and spent their lives permanently isolated from the outside world. Before the liberation the Kuomintang reactionaries took advantage of the pressing demand of the people's desire for roads to expropriate and rob and wantonly carried out requisition and extortion. Each dotted line on the blueprint for road construction was like a blood sucking vein drawing away the blood of the people of various nationalities. Yet in 1949, when Tsinghai became liberated, there was only 472 kilometers of highway on the plateau, but it was already pitted and holed as well as damaged beyond recognition and some sections were completely washed away by shifting sand.

History has turned a new page. "For the sake of helping various fraternal nationalities, let us fear no difficulties and make the effort to build roads," the voice of Chairman Mao reached all corners of the land. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Tsinghai and the people of various nationalities organized a formidable road building army. With the heroic aspiration of "Let the lofty mountain submit to our will and let the water of the river make way for us," they surmounted various difficulties, cut their way through lofty mountain ranges, overcame glaciers and torrents, defeated shifting sand and swamps, crossed the T'angkula and Payenkola mountains and opened up two broad highways between Tsinghai and Tibet and between Tsinghai and Hsik'ang. Following, they again built several trunklines in the province from Tsinghai to Sinkiang and from Sining to

Changchiach'uan to open up communications between the four provinces and autonomous regions of Tibet, Szechwan, Sinkiang and Kansu and enabled Tsinghai to open up to traffic with various parts of the country.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, in order to meet the development of socialist revolution and construction, the people of various nationalities while continuing to build trunklines in the province, also launched a battle for improving the condition of communications in various chou and hsien. Under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, they worked hard to open up mountains and built roads according to plan. In Tsunhua Salah nationality autonomous hsien where the undulating mountain terrain was crisscrossed by ravines and gullies, four old men of over 70 from Taowa production brigade near the highway also went to the worksite to take part in labor in the early part of 1970 when the first salvo of the battle to build roads was fired. The people advised them to go home and rest, but they refused to listen. They said, "As long as we can turn a shovelful of earth for the highway or lay a single piece of rock, we shall be happy." This spontaneous expression characterized the common desire of the masses. The commune members of various nationalities taking part in the construction of the highway, braving the wind, the snow as well as the intense cold, battled arduously and in two months completed more than 300,000 cubic meters of earth work. In less than half a year a highway 55 kilometers long running through the whole hsien was completed.

In some remote corners of the plateau, a mass movement for opening up hills and building roads has also been launched.

Hsiaoho production brigade of the Huchu T'u nationality autonomous hsien consists of only 43 households distributed in a scattered manner along a strip of mountain gorge 20 kilometers long. Here on both sides are perpendicular cliffs and below is a raging river. In the past intercourse with the outside had to be made by climbing the cliff on footholds drilled into the raging water below. According to the recollection of an old man of over 70, some 13 people had perished in that way.

The great proletarian cultural revolution inspired the fighting spirit of the broad masses of commune members of this production brigade to transform the land. Since the beginning of 1966 they have under the leadership of the Party branch of this production brigade, by relying on their own efforts and arduous struggle and doing more building work during slack farming seasons and doing less work during busy farming seasons, opened the road building battle. On the day they commenced work, the commune members wrote with red paint on the cliff, "Transform China in the manner of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." The bright red characters, like a flame, shone on the hearts of the people. Since then they have not stopped for a single day in opening hills or ceased building roads. Even though the cold winter wind would chap their hands and the hot summer sun would blister their skin, still they paid them not the slightest heed. The commune members in charge of demolition had no place to stand while drilling holes for the charges, so tying ropes round their waists, they lowered themselves down and carried on their work hanging from the cliff. When the

rock of the cliff refused to fall after an explosion, they would use packets of grenade-type explosive, ignite the fuses, throw them into openings in the rock and wait for them to detonate. After five years of arduous struggle, a wide road 20 kilometers long was built on the precipitous surface of the cliff.

Today, there is a great change in the physiognomy of Hsiaho production brigade. Because of the highway, fertilizer can be brought in and water pumping stations have been set up. The greater part of the dry fields has been changed into paddy field, and the grain deficient production brigade of the past has become a grain surplus production brigade.

It was in this way that the people of various nationalities changed the physiognomy of inaccessibility on the Tsinghai plateau. At present the whole province already has more than 14,000 kilometers of highways and trunk-lines, and in addition to the highways repaired and constructed by the various chou, hsien, communes and production teams, a transportation network reaching in all directions has been formed. Take the Huchu T'u nationality autonomous hsien for example, more than 70 percent of the production brigades belonging to the 22 communes in the whole hsien have their own trucks and ten of the communes have their own shuttle service.

Throwing A "Long Bridge" Over the River's Source

The Tsinghai plateau is the source of the Yangtze and the Yellow River. These two great rivers of China have tributaries closely distributed over the territory of Tsinghai and the water is very rapid. However, the bridge builders who came to Tsinghai, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, have surmounted one natural obstacle after another, and have thrown one "long bridge" after another over the source of the rivers as well as the other tributaries.

T'ungt'ien River on the southern slope of Payenkola Mountain is the main source of the Yangtze. This river is formed by the confluence of tens of thousands of small streams running down from the snow-capped summit some 5,000 to 6,000 meters high, and because of the height of the source, the water is rapid, deep and rough. On both sides of the river are perpendicular cliffs, dangerous rapids and strange rock formations. In the past the people said, "Of all parts of the country, the crossing of the T'ungt'ien is the most difficult." However, the No. 1 engineering team of the Tsinghai Provincial Highway Office has tamed the river. At present T'ungt'ien River can no longer obstruct the crossing for the people of various nationalities.

It was in 1960 that the No. 1 construction team began to build the bridge across T'ungt'ien River. In the construction, the workers giving play to the revolutionary spirit of forging ahead and never yielding, leaped into the rapids to build embankments and dams and forced the water of the river to temporarily change course. Using the "sinking method," they built piers in water score of feet deep. In order to finish the bridge earlier, the bridge builders braved the minus 30 degrees and more intense cold in winter to carry out construction work on the frame work of the bridge some 5- to

6-stories high. After three years of arduous struggle the first bridge to straddle the upper reaches of the Yangtze was victoriously completed. In the ceremony opening the bridge to traffic, compatriots of the Tibetan nationality on both banks of the river, happily mounted their horses, cheered over and over again on looking at the "long bridge" arching across the sky.

In the manner of the workers of the No. 1 construction team who put T'ungt'ien River under their feet, the No. 4 construction team of the highway office also conquered the deep gullies and ravines of the T'angkula.

The T'angkula Mountains rise more than 5,000 meters above sea level, the air there is rarified and the climate is unpredictable. When the No. 4 construction team first arrived on the summit, they reacted strongly to the height. They could neither eat nor sleep, their heads ached and their legs became wobbly. Some of them even suffered from mountain hoarseness. Could they make a stand there and build their bridges? The workers resolutely replied, "If we could not build the bridges here we would never descend from the mountain." Diligently studying Chairman Mao's works, they developed remember-hardships and counting-blessings activities, inspired themselves with the heroic deeds of the Red Army in the 25,000-li Long March, and further established the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

In the course of construction the drilling crew for a time had to spend the whole day working in the wind, the snow and the intense cold. Drilling holes for the foundations of the bridge, mud was splattered by the wind and snow all over their bodies and the clothing they wore all became shiny armor of ice, but they paid it not the slightest heed. One late winter night the drill bit, on reaching the permanently frozen layer, suddenly broke. The head was lost in the hole and there was no means of recovering it. At that time, drill operator Mai Ch'ang-yu stood up, removed his clothes and braving the cold of 20 degrees below zero, crawled into the more than 10 meters deep icy hole and had to struggle several hours with the ice and the cold before he could recover the drill head and insure the continuation of the construction work.

It was in that manner that the No. 4 construction team placed difficulties underfoot, and by braving the wind and taking risks, made contributions by putting up bridges for the people.

Today the bridge building workers have thrown up more than 1,000 bridges and built over 10,000 tunnels on the plateau. Nevertheless they are still not satisfied with their achievements, but are determined to use them as a new starting point for scoring still greater victories.

Road Maintenance Crews on the Wind and Snow Swept Plateau

There are more than 600 road maintenance crews scattered along the highways on the Tsinghai plateau. These road maintenance workers are serving the people wholeheartedly, and year in and year out they would leave early for work and return late at night, pouring their full fervor into the work of

stacking earth, filling cavities and keeping the road in order. Whenever a blizzard blows they would clear away the snow. If a gully in the hill should overflow, they would drain away the water and repair the road. Because of their diligent labor smooth passage on the highways is insured.

On the summit of the Ma-chi-hsüeh Mountains more than 4,800 meters above sea level is a section of the highway which in the past because of the lack of maintenance was eroded by wind and snow and washed away by rain, and the road surface was badly damaged. However, at present this section of the highway has become broad and even, and ever time a truck passed on it the driver and the passengers would all praise it. In praising this section of the road, the people are praising even more road maintenance worker Mao Pao-ch'ing and his comrades-in-arms.

It was in May 1961 when at a meeting of the Party branch of the Chimai road maintenance section Party member Ma Pao-ch'ing, noting that there was no road maintenance crew on Ma-chi-hsüeh Mountains, voluntarily requested a transfer to tend the road there. With the energetic support of the Party branch, he and four other workers pitched their tents on the top of the mountain and set up a road maintenance crew.

In the month of May when flowers should be blossoming in the interior of the motherland the Ma-chi-hsüeh Mountains would still be covered with snow and the weather would still be cold. All these, however, failed to intimidate Ma Pao-ch'ing and his comrades-in-arms. They concentrated on making short-term arrangements as well as drawing up a long-term plan for improving road maintenance, digging what should be dug and repairing what should be repaired to enable a change to take place in the former structure of the road. Following that, by carrying out good road maintenance on the one hand and applying themselves in basic construction on the other, they raised the road foundation, built retaining walls, dug drainage ditches, repaired tunnels, widened curves and constructed living quarters. To provide facilities for passing drivers for adding water they also drilled a well last year.

On the vast and endless expanse of the desert, the No. 16 road maintenance crew of the Hua-mei-tzu road maintenance section has a woman road maintenance worker praised by the people and her name is Lu Pao-hua.

Lu Pao-hua has a single minded devotion to carrying out road repair for the revolution and for eight years she had never been absent from work. Last winter when the other comrades of the road maintenance crew had to go to the road maintenance section for study, the leading member decided to leave her in charge of things alone though he did not give her any road maintenance assignment. However, she continued doing battle even by herself. At times the wind of the Gobi would cover the highway with sand overnight, she would get up in the dark to clear away the sand dunes one by one in advance to insure the smooth passage of the first convoy of trucks. A winter went by, but this section of road surface not only did not show signs of wear, but on the contrary, appeared to be in better condition than ever. Lu Pao-hua had by her efforts smoothed the way for the people.

Road maintenance workers battling on the wind and snow swept plateau would pay little attention to themselves in their livelihood, but would always warmly help passing drivers and passengers and lavish the most careful attention on them. Where a truck should break down, they would immediately rush to the scene, and help the driver push the truck to the repair shop. When a heavy snow should start to fall and the trucks could not pass through, they would clear away the snow and enable the safe passage of the vehicles. When the passengers could not arrive at their destination on time, they would bring them hot food and rice, and vacate their own warm beds for them while they sat huddled in their clothes by the stove all night.

The No. 107 road maintenance crew of the Yenshihp'ing road maintenance section on the Tsinghai-Tibetan highway is a red blossom on the top of the snow covered mountain. The 11 Tibetan nationality workers of this road maintenance crew have been battling for years on the summit of the T'angkula Mountains, and with the spirit of "boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people," they enthusiastically help the drivers and passengers passing through to overcome their difficulties.

Late one night, in a locality some 6 to 7 kilometers from the maintenance crew a convoy of 5 trucks was trapped in a pocket of snow drifting more than one meter deep. When the workers learned of that, they immediately made their way there in the dark to lead the cold and hungry people in the cars back, boiled them ginger soup to chase away the chill, cooked a hot meal to quell their hunger and offered them their beds to sleep in while they sat huddled in their fur-lined coats around the stove deliberating on means for getting the vehicles out. Early the next day they went together to the scene where the trucks were trapped, and using their shovels to dig open a snow wall and their steel drill to knock away the ice, led them step by step safely past the snow covered mountain.

Such incidents of "more concern about others than oneself," have taken place not only in the No. 107 road maintenance crew alone. In the wind and snow swept Tsinghai plateau, the passengers all said, "The snow-capped mountain and snow covered ranges may extend a thousand li, yet the class feeling is warm as spring." Along the highway they felt "everywhere the warmth of spring, and everywhere a feeling of being at home."

* * *

ACUPUNCTURE

Peking Hospital Medical Workers Discuss Acupuncture Anaesthesia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1972)

staff members of the no. 3 hospital attached to the peking medical college recently held a discussion about their clinical experience in acupuncture anaesthesia and analysed its special characteristics from various angles. their speeches at the discussion follow:

acupuncture anaesthesia develops in struggle

chou kuan-han (a leading member of the surgical department):

acupuncture anaesthesia is a new anaesthetizing technique. needling is used to stimulate a certain location of the body namely, one or several points, to make the patient feel soreness, distension, heaviness or numbness so as to induce analgesia and facilitate surgery. in the light of chairman mao's teaching "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level", china's medical and scientific workers have created acupuncture anaesthesia on the basis of the chinese people's abundant experience in using acupuncture to treat ailments and kill pain. through constantly summing up experience, they have carried the new technique a step forward.

inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", our staff in 1958 studied the experience of other hospitals, started to investigate acupuncture anaesthesia and undertake clinical practice and performed more than 30 operations under acupuncture anaesthesia. but, this project was interrupted by liu shao-chi who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and spread such fallacies as "chinese traditional medicine is not scientific" and "acupuncture anaesthesia has no practical value".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, we resumed our testing of acupuncture anaesthesia under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. under the leadership of the hospital revolutionary committee, we formed a special group and set up wards for this purpose. as a result, acupuncture anaesthesia has made rapid progress in our hospital. we performed twelve hundred operations under acupuncture anaesthesia in 1970 and 1971.

acupuncture anaesthesia has developed from needling only the body to many other methods including auricular needling and the combination of auricular needling and insertion of needles into points on other parts of the body. the scope of its application has been widened from a few simple minor operations to a

variety of operations, including removal of the gall-bladder, uterus, cancer of the esophagus and part of the stomach, and operations on the limbs.

characteristic features of acupuncture anaesthesia

li chao (anaesthetist):

my practice shows that acupuncture anaesthesia does not need complicated apparatus. it is safe, simple, easy to master and costs practically nothing. its application interferes very little with an operation and the patient regains his health quickly.

for patients with poor liver, kidney, heart or lung function, high blood pressure, or who are in a critical state or are over-sensitive to anaesthetics, acupuncture anaesthesia is safer than administering anaesthetics.

a patient suffering from an extra-uterine pregnancy was sent to our hospital. excessive bleeding and shock brought her blood pressure down. the pulse was weak and she was insensitive to external stimuli. a patient in such a condition is a poor anaesthesia risk. she might become nauseous and have distention of the abdomen or other post-operative effects. pneumonia and complications of the respiratory tract might occur. so we used acupuncture anaesthesia. we inserted needles into acupuncture points and within five minutes her blood pressure rose. during the operation the patient felt all right, except when blood clots were manually removed from the abdomen. the operation was uneventful. the patient could take solid food the next day. there were no complications and the patient was discharged from the hospital on schedule.

li feng-ming (opthalmologist):

acupuncture anaesthesia has proved effective in eye operations. it helps avoid edema of the tissues in the zone operated on. this is helpful in making an accurate incision on the conjunctiva. post-operative side-effects are slight and the patient recovers quickly. when anaesthetic is administered for an operation to correct squinting, success or failure is known only after the effects of the drug wear off. but when anaesthetization is done by acupuncture, the patient's eyeballs can move freely and the doctor can ascertain the result of the operation then and there.

chang li-chu (a doctor in the gynaecology and obstetrics department):

i've been a teacher and doctor for over 20 years. i have performed various kinds of gynaecological and obstetric operations. yet i was sceptical about using needles to induce analgesia.

i performed an operation under acupuncture anaesthesia for the first time in 1970. at that time, acupuncture anaesthesia was already popular in our hospital, but i was doubtful of its success. i was assigned an operation to tie up the oviducts. i prepared the necessary anaesthetic so that if acupuncture anaesthesia failed, i could use it. however, the operation was highly successful and the patient felt no pain during the

operation. this gave me confidence. later, some other doctors of our department and i applied the method in caesarean section, removal of ovarian tumours, uterectomy and other operations. all were successful.

chang tzu-shun (surgeon):

acupuncture anaesthesia can make use of the initiative of both patients and medical workers. the patient is fully conscious during an operation under acupuncture anaesthesia. apart from dullness or insensitivity to pain, physiological function is normal. this enables the patient to cooperate with the doctors so as to ensure the success of the operations. for instance, during a chest operation, the patient feels heavy pressure and has difficulty in breathing when his chest is opened. with the aid of acupuncture anaesthesia, the patient can carry out deep, even abdominal breathing on the doctor's instructions and undergoes the operation with composure.

li mei-chih (obstetrician-gynaecologist):

when anaesthesia is used the patient is completely passive during the operation. but when acupuncture anaesthesia is used, surgeon, anaesthetist and patient can work in close coordination. the surgeon acquaints the patient with the nature and course of the operation in advance to gain the patient's cooperation. gynaecological operations require that the patient relax the muscles of the abdominal wall and breathe evenly. we on our part also have to pay more attention to the state of the patient than when anaesthetics are used. therefore acupuncture anaesthesia places stricter demands on the medical workers, higher skill and a strong will to serve the people heart and soul. the operation must be performed with precision, steadiness, care and speed. before the operation begins, the length and location of the incision is set. thorough-going pre-operation examinations must be done if you want to avoid unnecessary probing on the table and achieve good results.

chang li-chu:

i have been to the countryside making rounds on a number of occasions. when we performed major operations, we had to call an ambulance from our hospital to bring us the necessary apparatus and anaesthetics. were there any unexpected mishaps, treatment would be delayed. i feel keenly that the countryside badly needs a simple method of anaesthetization. popularization of acupuncture anaesthesia is of significance in carrying out chairman mao's great principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

wang su-chen (head nurse):

patients under acupuncture anaesthesia are easier to nurse. after the operation, they don't suffer from the side-effects common after the administering of anaesthetics. an appendectomy under spinal anaesthesia often gives the post-operative patient headaches, dizziness, abdominal distention and even retention of urine. it is even more difficult to nurse patients after operations with general

anaesthesia. on the other hand, patients after operation with acupuncture anaesthesia can take food and move about earlier and recuperate faster.

dare to practice and continue advancing

wang kuan (doctor in charge of acupuncture anaesthesia):

acupuncture anaesthesia is a brilliant example of the combination of chinese traditional and western medicines, and has many special features. but like other new things, it has raised some problems that still have to be solved. for instance, at certain stages in some operations, patients still feel some pain, and at some certain points the pain is still high; some patients feel uncomfortable when the internal organs are manipulated; and in some abdominal operations, the patient's abdominal muscles are not satisfactorily relaxed, and this creates difficulties for the operator.

ma li-hua (acupuncture anaesthesia doctor):

acupuncture anaesthesia is used in operations on all parts of the body in various parts of china, but our hospital still cannot use it for all operations. in some difficult operations with serious adhesion of intro-abdominal organs that call for extensive exploration, acupuncture anaesthesia does not work well. but we are confident that these difficulties will be overcome.

chou kuan-han:

on the question of why acupuncture has an anaesthetic effect, medical workers in various parts of the country have carried out much research and opinions and explanations vary. this question still remains to be solved through practice. we will make still greater efforts in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, conscientiously sum up our experience, continue our efforts in practice and raise anaesthetic effectiveness, speed up the research into the reasons for the effectiveness of acupuncture anaesthesia and perfect the technique so as to make still greater contributions to mankind.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Changes in Southwest China Tibetan Autonomous Chou

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 26, 1972)

a new important production base is rising on southwest china's ahpa plateau through which the chinese workers' and peasants' red army led by the great leader chairman mao passed on the long march.

in the northern part of szechwan province, the cold ahpa tibetan autonomous chou is 3,000 metres above sea level. the weather is capricious and the area has a short frost-free period. no grain was ever grown before liberation and the working people lived in misery under serfdom. after liberation, under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, serfdom was overthrown and the emancipated serfs embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. through the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and made great achievements in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

outstanding in learning from tachai and in the study of chairman mao's works, the erhpulu production brigade became grain sufficient in 1967 and now has a surplus. it sold 160 tons of grain to the state during the last five years and its collective grain reserves amount to 70 tons. a livestock breeding brigade of the maiwa commune worked hard for three years during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it increased their livestock 64 per cent over 1965, and succeeded in growing barley. the autonomous chou's total grain output in 1971 was 2.7 times and the number of livestock 2.5 times higher than the first year after liberation.

the emancipated serfs adhere to chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". communist party member wang tseng-fu led 30 emancipated serfs to the foot of minshan mountain to build a cement factory. designing, building and trial-production went ahead at the same time. they overcame difficulties in the spirit of the red army men and produced standard cement that very year. during the cultural revolution, the workers enlarged the factory buildings and renovated the equipment. the number of machines has increased to 106, as against eight at the start. over 90 per cent of the work procedures are mechanized or semi-mechanized. the factory can now produce 10,000 tons of cement a year.

all counties in the autonomous chou have set up farm machinery plants, grain and edible oil processing mills, and non-staple food and local products processing factories. a number of districts, communes and production brigades have small coal mines, iron smelting, farm tool and fertilizer plants and hydro-electric power stations.

the ahpa area, which had no motor roads in pre-liberation days, now has 2,800 kilometres of highways in place of the winding paths and marshland the red army men crossed during the long march. roads now link all the counties, over 80 per cent of the districts and over 60 per cent of the communes.

the ahpa area had only a middle school and several primary schools before liberation. today there are 94 middle schools and 1,287 primary schools. the great majority of school-age children are at school. there was not a single hospital before. now all the counties have hospitals, the districts and communes have clinics, and the production brigades run health stations.

chairman mao teaches: "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." the people of various nationalities in ahpa fight shoulder to shoulder to win one victory after another in socialist revolution and construction.

there are two mountain villages in linsien county, named huoti and erhpu. the former is inhabited by people of chiang nationality and the latter by tibetans. in the old society the landlords and kuomintang reactionaries played one against the other and the estrangement between them was deep. liberation brought them together on the road of socialist collectivization under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. when the people's commune was set up, the two villages combined to form a brigade. when one is in need, the other helps. the huoti production team was once hit by a storm that washed away all the seedlings. the erhpu team's members helped them replant. the erhpu production team is short of manpower and at harvest time the huoti team always sends people to help.

cadres of minority nationalities have come to the fore in revolutionary struggle. ahteng, vice-chairman of the chou revolutionary committee, was once a slave. over the past 20 years and more, his political consciousness has risen constantly thanks to party education. though a cadre now, he has kept the fine quality of the working people by taking part in productive labour. the masses call him a "good cadre in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line." there are many like him in the ahpa plateau. 70 per cent of the cadres at and above the team level are minority people.

IVORY CARVING

Rejuvenation of Kwangchow Ivory Carving

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 27, 1972)

a number of new highly artistic kwangchow ivory carvings full of revolutionary content and educational significance have been created during the great proletarian cultural revolution. representative of these is a big ivory carving "chairman mao at the national institute of the peasant movement".

this ivory carving is 125 centimetres long and 28 centimetres wide. the great leader chairman mao is shown standing at the gate of the institute with his right hand pointing afar and more than 30 students standing around listening to him attentively. in the background is a rising sun and behind the archway are pines standing tall and proud and flowers in full bloom. when shown at china's exports commodities fair this new work won wide praise.

the national institute of the peasant movement was set up in kwangchow city after the founding of the chinese communist party to train cadres for the peasant movement and propel the chinese revolution forward. chairman mao conducted the sixth training course in 1926. he lectured on analysis of the classes in chinese society and the question of chinese peasants for the activists and progressive young people who had come from different parts of the country. chairman mao indicated the nature, tasks and motive force of the chinese revolution and its orientation. many people since liberation have visited the place to review the historical experience of the revolution.

the workers of the tahsin ivory carving factory in kwangchow decided in january 1969 to depict this revolutionary centre with deep proletarian feelings for chairman mao. they restudied chairman mao's brilliant articles "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" at the site of the institute so as to gain a deeper understanding of his teachings. they carefully studied the revolutionary relics, buildings and furnishings in the institute and held discussions with its staff. they pooled their ideas to create this work of high political content and fine artistic execution in something over two months, after revising its presentation at least 30 times.

another big ivory carving, "unity for struggle", also won favourable comment at the fair. the heroism and militancy of the indo-chinese peoples are shown through four figures. the ivory carvers combined revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism in this work. they were inspired by the great victories won by the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in 1971 in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art, the ivory carvers have created many large works having

revolutionary struggle as their theme. these include "kwangchow uprising", "five heroes on tangya mountain" and "the army marches to the southwest". these art works won favourable comments from workers, peasants and soldiers and foreign visitors.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in literary and art circles pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and advocated creating works showing the decadent feudal and bourgeois life. they tried to suppress the enthusiasm of the ivory carvers for creating works depicting the fighting spirit of the times, under the pretext of "making creative work flourish" and "carrying forward old tradition".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the carvers seriously studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and concluded that they should critically inherit the traditional art, embodiment of the wisdom of the ancient labouring people and a valuable art legacy. they should assimilate its essence, reject the dross, and make it serve proletarian politics and the socialist revolution.

they worked hard to create new art works with revolutionary content in praise of chairman mao, the communist party and the workers, peasants and soldiers. these include "chairman mao going to anyuan", "the fishing season has come", "taching oil workers transform wilderness", "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and "norman bethune", and "against brute force", "guerrillas in a grove of coconut palms" and "war drums on the equator" which reflect the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america.

the craftsmen have also inherited and carried forward some carvings of wholesome content done in traditional style which call for a high level of technique. formerly only several veteran ivory carvers could make 25 openwork concentric ivory balls carved one within the other, each having the most delicate patterns. now most of the craftsmen can carve 32 openwork concentric ivory balls carved one within another which are still more attractive and have varied bases.

an ivory carving of over three feet long floral pleasure boat was made by the carvers with traditional technique and modern skill by inlaying ivory with decorations of other materials. there are more than 1,000 figures of various nationalities on this 9-storied ivory boat in a night scene illuminated by lights. some of them are reading works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, others singing and still others chatting or gazing afar ... in a hundred and one lifelike postures. the doors and windows of the floral boat can be opened and closed. this carving has new creations in design, characterization and the handling of details.

kwangchow ivory carving dates back 1,500 years. before liberation the art was on the verge of extinction due to neglect under the reactionary kuomintang regime. the city had only a few ivory carving workshops. the carvers worked day and night yet they could hardly make a living. famous ivory

carver pai kun starved to death in the street as an old man. another famous ivory carver, weng chao, who won a special grade award in an international fair for his 25 openwork concentric ivory ball had to sell his two daughters because of poverty during the japanese imperialist occupation of the city. his two sons starved to death. many ivory carvers had to change their trade or flee elsewhere to work. few of them survived by the time of liberation.

liberation emancipated the ivory carvers politically and they have good living and working conditions. in order to develop folk art craftsmanship, the party and the government in 1956 helped the city's ivory carvers form several factories and cooperatives. many young workers have joined their ranks. the tahsin ivory carving factory now has 500 workers. weng chao, who led such a miserable life in pre-liberation days, was retired on a good pension and is leading a happy life in his old age.

PORT FACILITIES

Changes at Tientsin New Harbor

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 27, 1972)

the tientsin new harbour at pohai bay, a pivot of water transport linking the south and the north and a gateway to peking, is assuming growing importance in china's socialist construction and foreign trade.

the harbour was ravaged by imperialists for half a century. it fell a victim to the first shell by the troops of eight imperialist powers that invaded peking in 1900. then came the japanese fascist aggressors in 1937. they pressganged thousands of chinese working people to build a harbour so that they could plunder china of her coal, iron and salt. since freighters could not have a berth at the quay while the harbour was under construction, the japanese aggressors forced the dockers to carry goods by barges to the freighters lying at anchor 18 kilometres off shore. the dockers suffered untold hardship.

after the end of the war of resistance against japanese aggression, the kuomintang reactionaries pretended to continue the construction of the harbour. but nothing came of it in three years. they used the cement and iron allocated to harbour construction to build fortresses and other military installations. kuomintang officials filled their pockets with american dollars by profiteering in valuable building materials and equipment. even the channel leading to tientsin navigable by small steam boats was silted up.

after liberation, the dockers were determined to build a socialist new harbour. in august 1951, the party and government passed a resolution for

rebuilding the new harbour. in less than two years the workers levelled nearby hills and built two breakwaters each running a dozen kilometres into the sea. they dredged a seven-nautical-mile channel and a large area for deep water harbourage, using the silt dug up to create land on beaches. motor roads and railways were built. warehouses and other buildings went up. the first stage of construction of the new harbour was completed two and a half months ahead of schedule. the first 10,000-ton freighter entered the harbour in october 1952.

the new harbour has continued to expand in the past 20 years. it now has warehouses covering an area of 40,000 square metres and cargo yards of 150,000 square metres. several freighters of the 10,000-ton class can be berthed simultaneously.

many machines have been devised by workers to increase mechanization in a technical innovations campaign launched during the cultural revolution. loading and unloading of iron and steel are now done by electro-magnetic cranes designed by the harbour's workers and technicians. the crane can lift seven to eight tons of iron and steel at a time.

although salt was delivered to the ship by large belt conveyors before the cultural revolution, still the workers had to shovel salt onto the conveyor by hand. after many experiments, a group of workers and technicians introduced a device to replace hand labour, efficiency being raised 51 times. with this new device, the loading of an 8,000-ton salt vessel takes 18 dockers to work less than eight hours.

in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the dockers, cadres and technicians have designed and made a 100-ton crane barge. previously the harbour only had 50-ton cranes and the growth of international trade called for the manufacture of bigger ones. in making the 100-ton crane, the people feared no hardship and completed it in just eight months.

cargo handled by the new harbour has increased steadily in the past few years, the state plans being fulfilled every year. the plan for 1971 was fulfilled 25 days ahead of time, and the total volume of cargoes handled was eleven times the figure of early post-liberation years. it was 2.5 times the peak figure before the cultural revolution.

HARNESSING OF RIVER

New Upsurge in Harnessing Huai River

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(NCNA-English Hofei, Feb. 27, 1972)

a new upsurge in harnessing the huai river is sweeping the river basin. in response to chairman mao's call "the huai river must be harnessed", 14 million people in honan, anhwei, kiangsu and shantung provinces are building water control projects, reservoirs, sluices and culverts and big man-made waterways. this year's construction is undertaken on a broader scale and at a faster pace than in any year in the past decade.

the huai river is one of china's major waterways. its basin covers 27 administrative regions and cities. 65 per cent of the 13 million hectares of arable land in the basin was chronically waterlogged before liberation, and the 800,000 hectares of irrigated land were not ensured with adequate water supply. heavy rain would bring big disaster, light rain minor disaster and no rain meant drought. the working people suffered tremendously.

chairman mao has shown deep concern for the people in the huai river basin. he issued the call "the huai river must be harnessed" in 1951 and this was followed by upsurges in taming the river. the people have made great achievements in their water conservancy undertakings.

they have built and strengthened dykes and dredged and widened waterways over the past 21 years. eleven man-made river channels totalling more than 1,000 kilometres have been dug, and over 30 big reservoirs, more than 2,000 small and medium-sized ones built and large numbers of electric pumping stations put up. the gigantic pi-shih-hang irrigation project was built. as a result, the irrigated area in 1971 was five times that of 1949. the people in the basin now have much greater ability to resist flood, waterlogging and drought. more than 20 counties and cities and over 10,000 production brigades have reached the per hectare grain yield target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

with the attention of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, leading organs at various levels in the four provinces in the river basin have aroused the masses in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and summing up their experience since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially since the ninth party congress. on this basis, they mapped out a new plan to continue to harness the river. the cadres and masses are determined to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they adhere to the principle of laying stress on small projects, on building up complete irrigation and drainage systems and on projects by communes and production brigades. determined to realize chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed" in the quickest possible way, they have carried out all-round farmland construction, combined river harnessing work with soil improvement, linked the major projects with supplementary projects and newly built a group of key projects for

storing, draining or diverting water. the communes and production brigades along the huai river have built water control projects on a wide scale since last winter. after a few months' hard efforts, they have completed 500 million cubic metres of stone and earth work and expanded the irrigated acreage by 533,000 hectares. one million and four hundred thousand people worked on a dozen key projects. they fulfilled the construction task for the winter last january.

during the upsurge, party organizations at all levels have strengthened leadership and run mao tsetung thought study classes for the cadres and people to study the great instructions and principles and policies of chairman mao and the party central committee concerning the harnessing of the huai river. cadres at the provincial, regional, county and commune levels went to the worksites where they conducted investigations, studied, worked and mapped out plans together with the masses, and summed up their work and popularized advanced experience.

chief leading members of the yuncheng county party organization of shantung province after the autumn harvest last year led more than 200 cadres in surveying 50 big and small rivers and visiting 732 production brigades so that they could get first hand data and work out practical plans to tackle the problems of drought, waterlogging and salinity. relying on the masses in building the tsaoho irrigation project, leading members of the suchien county revolutionary committee in kiangsu province went to the worksite and worked together with hundreds of thousands of river tamers. they encouraged the masses to make auxiliary equipment for the electric pumping stations by using methods and equipment of their own devising. the project was completed within three months.

in line with chairman mao's great instruction "unite to win still greater victories", the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the whole river basin are closely united and help each other in the spirit of socialist co-ordination.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Southwest China Province Completes More Projects to Improve Farming Conditions

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 27, 1972)

southwest china's szechwan province has built up a vast amount of farmland which gives high and stable yield as a result of farmland capital construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

agricultural output has grown steadily since 1964 despite several serious droughts. szechwan was hit by an extraordinarily serious drought last year, yet its grain output was still three per cent over the good year of 1970, hitting an all-time high. cotton and rapeseed output increased by 18 per cent, and sugar cane 25 per cent. the production of tea, silkworm, jute, tobacco and other industrial crops has also shown increases.

this major grain producer is surrounded by mountains which make up over two-thirds of the total area. in addition to the yangtze river which passes through the province, szechwan has almost 100 rivers. these were not used efficiently before liberation due to kuomintang reactionary rule. there were no large water conservancy works apart from the tukiangyen irrigation system which was built over 2,200 years ago. the system was out of repair and its irrigation capacity declined with each passing year. at the time of liberation, it could irrigate only 130,000 hectares. under the leadership of chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party, the people in the province have made great achievements since liberation in building water conservancy projects, and turning dry land into paddy fields. the province completed over 1,500 water conservancy works, dug canals with a total length of over 1,100 kilometres and created 20,000 hectares of irrigated farmland in the winter of 1970 and the next spring.

there has been a sharp struggle between the two lines on this work. during the upsurge in agricultural co-operation in 1956, the people expanded the irrigated area from 260,000 hectares to 930,000 hectares. under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and with the setting up of people's communes all over the province in 1958, there was a new upsurge in building irrigation projects. the people built over two times as many projects in the next three years as from 1949 to 1957. while the people were improving farming conditions, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi peddled "relying solely on experts in water control", "material incentives" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies to hold back the work.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of the province criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and with soaring enthusiasm, undertook farmland capital construction again. more than 1,200,000 water conservancy projects

were under construction by the end of 1971, including 12,000 reservoirs with storage capacities ranging from one million to several hundred million cubic metres, 248,000 canals and 840,000 ponds. the scale of the work was triple that in the 17 years before the cultural revolution. the province's irrigated land has been expanded to 1,800,000 hectares. it has also added more than 530,000 hectares of farmland that give high and stable output irrespective of drought or excessive rain. around 670,000 hectares of single crop farmland have been transformed into double cropping units.

adhering to the principle of having communes and production brigades build small projects mainly, mountainous lechih county mobilized the masses to set up water conservancy projects in a planned way. after three years of hard work, over 50 small reservoirs were built with a total capacity of 80 million cubic metres, double the total before 1965. this enabled the county to irrigate most of its farmland. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, mountainous shehung county, which has many gullies and low water level, has relied on the masses and the collective economy to build small and medium-sized water conservancy projects. this helped the county produce 10 per cent more grain and 24 per cent more cotton last year than in the good year of 1970, though it was hit by a serious drought.

under the guidance of the provincial party committee, the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to continue improving the projects of the ancient tukiangyen irrigation system. braving severe cold in the winter of 1970, the people transformed the main flood diversion project. they dredged a deep natural pond and used concrete to improve the project which can irrigate hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland on the chengtu plain. 2,000,000 people were organized in 26 counties and cities in the area to undertake the canals. in a matter of three months, 31,000 big and small canals were built in 14 counties, with a total length of more than 24,000 kilometres, involving 50 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. all the work was completed in one winter and the next spring.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "comprehensive planning and more effective leadership", leading members of the party and revolutionary committees at various levels in the province went to the construction sites and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants and technicians in conducting investigations and working out plans on the spot. many leading members at the county and commune levels took an active part in construction and joined the builders in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. they found and popularized advanced experience quickly. all this has speeded up the province's farmland capital construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception for Albanian Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Tirana, Feb. 26, 1972)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening for all members of the albanian men's and women's volleyball teams which had visited china recently.

among those present at the reception were thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, hasan duma, vice-minister of education and culture and vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, dervish lisi, vice-chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission, and shpresa fuga, vice-director of the first department of the foreign ministry.

at the reception, which was permeated with an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests chatted cordially and repeatedly proposed toasts to the good health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, and to the steady development and strengthening of the profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

chinese colour documentary films were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Ambassador Wang Yu-ping and Wife Call on Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Feb. 26, 1972)

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, and his wife shih hung-chao today called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife princess monique sihanouk, who are on an unofficial visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

samdech sihanouk had a very cordial and friendly talk with ambassador wang yu-ping.

samdech sihanouk and his wife gave a dinner for ambassador wang yu-ping and his wife after the call.

prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the cambodian head of state, was present.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Feb. 26, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today.

the chinese delegation has come to sign the trade protocol for 1972 between china and cuba and pay a friendly visit to the country.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by herminio garcia lazo, cuban vice-minister of foreign trade, ismael bello rios, director of the ministry of foreign trade, and others.

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun was present.

CHINA AND MALTA

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Malta

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 27, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and malta. the editorial reads:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malta, after friendly negotiations between their representatives, have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. this represents a new landmark in the development of sino-maltese relations, to which we express our warm welcome.

malta has a long history. industrious and valiant, the maltese people have waged a protracted, heroic struggle against imperialism to win their national independence. malta achieved independence in 1964. since then, the maltese people have carried on their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

the chinese government has consistently maintained that the people of each country have the right to choose

the social system of their own country according to their own will and to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own country. no country whatsoever has the right to subject another country to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. the chinese government and people support the government and people of malta in their efforts to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and to develop a self-contained economy devoted to peace.

taiwan province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of the chinese people. we are firmly opposed to any plot to create so-called "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", "an independent taiwan" or any other similar scheme. no schemes designed to separate taiwan province from china can succeed. the chinese people are determined to liberate their own territory taiwan exclamation

friendly sentiments exist between the chinese and maltese peoples. the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and malta reflects the common interests of the two countries and embodies the common aspirations of the two peoples. it is our firm belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and malta will develop still further through their joint efforts.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1972)

oscar rossetti, ambassador of the swiss confederation to china, left his post for home by air today.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting Arrives in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Feb. 25, 1972)

shen wei-liang and hu chin-lin, deputy representatives, and five other members, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the meeting of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction arrived here today.

they were met at the airport by chen chu, deputy permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the u.n. security council, and an chih-yuan, representative of the chinese delegation to the above-mentioned u.n. committee meeting, who is already in new york.

CHINA AND US

Sino-US Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 27, 1972)

(released in advance) the chinese and u.s. sides reached agreement on a joint communique on february 27 in shanghai. full text of the communique is as follows:

joint communique

president richard nixon of the united states of america visited the people's republic of china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai of the people's republic of china from february 21 to february 28, 1972. accompanying the president were mrs. nixon, u.s. secretary of state william rogers, assistant to the president dr. henry kissinger, and other american officials.

president nixon met with chairman mao tsetung of the communist party of china on february 21. the two leaders had a serious and frank exchange of views on sino-u.s. relations and world affairs.

during the visit, extensive, earnest and frank discussions were held between president nixon and premier chou en-lai on the normalization of relations between the united states of america and the people's republic of china, as well as on other matters of interest to both sides. in addition, secretary of state william rogers and foreign minister chi peng-fei held talks in the same spirit.

president nixon and his party visited peking and viewed cultural, industrial and agricultural sites, and they also toured hangchow and shanghai where, continuing discussions with chinese leaders, they viewed similar places of interest.

the leaders of the people's republic of china and the united states of america found it beneficial to have this opportunity, after so many years without contact, to present candidly to one another their views on a variety of issues. they reviewed the international situation in which important changes and great upheavals are taking place and expounded their respective positions and attitudes.

the chinese side stated: wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible trend of history. all nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. china will never be a superpower and it opposes hegemony and power politics of any kind. the chinese side stated that it firmly supports the struggles of all the oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation and that the people of all countries have the right to choose their social systems according to their own wishes and the right to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own countries and oppose foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion. all foreign troops should be withdrawn to their own countries. the chinese side expressed its firm support to the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their efforts for the attainment of their goal and its firm support to the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the elaboration of february this year on the two key problems in the proposal, and to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. it firmly supports the eight-point program for the peaceful unification of korea put forward by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea on april 12, 1971, and the stand for the abolition of the "u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". it firmly opposes the revival and outward expansion of japanese militarism and firmly supports the japanese people's desire to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral japan. it firmly maintains that india and pakistan should, in accordance with the united nations resolutions on the india-pakistan question, immediately withdraw all their forces to their respective territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in jammu and kashmir and firmly supports the pakistan government and people in their struggle to preserve their independence and sovereignty and the people of jammu and kashmir in their struggle for the right of self-determination.

the u.s. side stated: peace in asia and peace in the world requires efforts both to reduce immediate tensions and to eliminate the basic causes of conflict. the united states will work for a just and secure peace: just, because it fulfills the aspirations of peoples and nations for freedom and progress; secure, because it removes the danger of foreign aggression. the united states supports individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world, free of outside pressure or intervention. the united states believes

that the effort to reduce tensions is served by improving communication between countries that have different ideologies so as to lessen the risks of confrontation through accident, miscalculation or misunderstanding. countries should treat each other with mutual respect and be willing to compete peacefully, letting performance be the ultimate judge. no country should claim infallibility and each country should be prepared to re-examine its own attitudes for the common good. the united states stressed that the peoples of indochina should be allowed to determine their destiny without outside intervention; its constant primary objective has been a negotiated solution; the eight-point proposal put forward by the republic of viet nam and the united states on january 27, 1972 represents a basis for the attainment of that objective; in the absence of a negotiated settlement the united states envisages the ultimate withdrawal of all u.s. forces from the region consistent with the aim of self-determination for each country of indochina. the united states will maintain its close ties with and support for the republic of korea; the united states will support efforts of the republic of korea to seek a relaxation of tension and increased communication in the korean peninsula. the united states places the highest value on its friendly relations with japan; it will continue to develop the existing close bonds. consistent with the united nations security council resolution of december 21, 1971, the united states favors the continuation of the ceasefire between india and pakistan and the withdrawal of all military forces to within their own territories and to their own sides of the ceasefire line in jammu and kashmir; the united states supports the right of the peoples of south asia to shape their own future in peace, free of military threat, and without having the area become the subject of great power rivalry.

there are essential differences between china and the united states in their social systems and foreign policies. however, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. international disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force. the united states and the people's republic of china are prepared to apply these principles to their mutual relations.

with these principles of international relations in mind the two sides stated that:

-- progress toward the normalization of relations between china and the united states is in the interests of all countries;

-- both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict;

-- neither should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony; and

-- neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states.

both sides are of the view that it would be against the interests of the peoples of the world for any major country to collude with another against other countries, or for major countries to divide up the world into spheres of interest.

the two sides reviewed the long-standing serious disputes between china and the united states. the chinese side reaffirmed its position: the taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between china and the united states; the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china; taiwan is a province of china which has long been returned to the motherland; the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affairs in which no other country has the right to interfere; and all u.s. forces and military installations must be withdrawn from taiwan. the chinese government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "two chinas", an "independent taiwan" or advocate that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined".

the u.s. side declared: the united states acknowledges that all chinese on either side of the taiwan strait maintain there is but one china and that taiwan is a part of china. the united states government does not challenge that position. it reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the taiwan question by the chinese themselves. with this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all u.s. forces and military installations from taiwan. in the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

the two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. to this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial. each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

both sides view bilateral trade as another area from which mutual benefit can be derived, and agreed that economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit are in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. they agree to facilitate the progressive development of trade between their two countries.

the two sides agreed that they will stay in contact through various channels, including the sending of a senior u.s. representative to peking from time to time for concrete consultations to further the normalization of relations between the two countries and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

the two sides expressed the hope that the gains achieved during this visit would open up new prospects for the relations between the two countries. they believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the chinese and american peoples but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in asia and the world.

president nixon, mrs. nixon and the american party expressed their appreciation for the gracious hospitality shown them by the government and people of the people's republic of china.

february 28, 1972

President and Mrs. Nixon Arrive in Shanghai and Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 27, 1972)

richard m. nixon, president of the united states of america, and mrs. nixon, accompanied by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and others, arrived in shanghai from hangchow by special plane this morning.

with president and mrs. nixon on their visit to shanghai were the other members of the official party: secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, h.r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler, general brent scowcroft, marshall green, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, patrick j. buchanan, miss rose mary woods, alfred le s. jenkins, john holdridge and winston lord; the members of the unofficial party; and the technical personnel and the press corps.

greeting them at the airport were chang chun-chiao, chairman, and wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and wang shao-yung, vice-chairmen, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the shanghai hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of china and the united states. after president and mrs. nixon alighted from the plane, chang chun-chiao and others shook hands with them.

accompanying president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party to shanghai were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and leading members of departments concerned yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua, wang chen and others.

also present at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned in shanghai, including feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, chu yung-chia, lu mei-ying, chu li, chang mei-chuan, chang chen-ya, tan wei-chu, liao ching-chun and liu hsueh-ching.

on their departure from hangchow this morning, president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party were seen off at the airport by nan ping, chairman, and hsiung ying-tang, tai ko-ko and hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairmen, of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including shen tse, tai ke-lin, chu chuan-lin, pai tsung-shan, wan chen-hsi, chiu chiang, cheng hsiu, chou wen-chiang, fang ming, lin yung-mao, chang lu-cheng and madame li yu-min.

Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chang Chun-chiao Gives Banquet for President and Mrs. Nixon

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 27, 1972)

chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome u.s. president richard m. nixon and mrs. nixon.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, attended the banquet.

among the guests at the banquet were the other members of the official party secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, h.r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler, general brent scowcroft, marshall green, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, patrick j. buchanan, miss rose mary woods, alfred le s. jenkins, john holdridge and winston lord, the members of the unofficial party, and the technical personnel, the press corps and the aircraft crew, who are accompanying president nixon on his visit.

the national flags of the united states and china hung in the banquet hall. chang chun-chiao, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and president nixon proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, chang chun-chiao, on behalf of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, extended a welcome to president and mrs. nixon and the other american guests and conveyed the good wishes and cordial greetings of the shanghai people to the great american people.

he said: during his current visit to china, president nixon met with chairman mao tsetung, and held a number of talks with premier chou en-lai. the two sides earnestly and frankly exchanged views on the normalization of relations between china and the united states and on other matters of interest to both sides. we shanghai people, like the rest of the chinese people, welcome this positive move which is in conformity with the common desire of the chinese and american people. we are glad that the chinese and u.s. sides, after consultations over these days, reached agreement on a joint communique in shanghai today.

he said: shanghai is a city where the chinese people have more contacts with people of other countries. in the 23 years since its liberation in 1949, the city has undergone a fundamental change. initial success has been achieved in transforming and building the city into an integrated socialist industrial base of china. this is but the first step in a 10,000-li long march. the city's industry is not quite advanced at present and is rather backward in certain aspects. there are heavier and more arduous tasks ahead for us to accomplish. under the leadership of the chinese communist party, the working class and the entire people of shanghai are continuing to work hard along the road of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" as indicated by chairman mao tsetung.

in his toast, president nixon reviewed his visit to china during the past week. he said: we have, today, seen the progress of modern times. we have seen the matchless wonders of ancient times. we have seen also the beauty of the countryside, the vibrancy of a great city, shanghai. all of this we have enjoyed enormously. what was most important was the fact that we had the opportunity to have talks with chairman mao, with prime minister chou en-lai, with the foreign minister and other people in the government.

president nixon said: the joint communique which we have issued today summarizes the results of our talks. our communique indicates, as it should, some areas of difference. it also indicates some areas of agreement.

he said: what we will do in the years ahead is to build a bridge across 16,000 miles and 22 years of hostility. and because the chinese people and the american people, as the prime minister has said, are a great people, we can build that long bridge.

president nixon said: to do so requires more than the letters, the words of the communique. the letters and the words are a beginning, but the actions that follow must be in the spirit that characterized our talks.

present at the banquet were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of departments concerned, including yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua and wang chen.

also present were:

vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and wang shao-yung;

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other organizations concerned feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, chu yung-chia, lu mei-ying, tu piao, wu chan-kuei, chu li, chang mei-chuan, chang chen-ya, tan wei-chu, liao ching-chun, liu hsueh-ching and liu hsiang-hsien; and

personages of various circles chang sheng-tang, wang ming-chang, chang kuo-chun, chen hsiu-ying, chen wang-tao, tung hsiang-ling, chi shu-fang, mao hui-fang, shih chung-chin, sang hu, li ming-chiang, chou yen-chi, ho

yueh-hsien, lo shih-wei, hu shih-chuan, yang chen-yu, chen chung-wei, yao tai, tsai pao-hsien, yeh po-shun, kang yueh-li, shao pei-chen, chia yi-pin and liu nien-chih.

after the banquet, president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party attended an acrobatic performance upon invitation.

president and mrs. nixon and the presidential party visited the shanghai industrial exhibition this morning. mrs. patricia nixon visited the shanghai children's palace this afternoon.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

Vigorously Grasp Line Education and Continue To Improve the Quality of Education

by

The Education Group of the Yingk'ou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 1, 1972)

1. Recognize Fully the Importance of Grasping Cultural Lessons Well

During the revolution in education, the Party branch of Chien She Primary School of Yingk'ou municipality has regularly launched active ideological struggle, and by means of carrying out line education in various forms, raised the awareness of line struggle of the leading body and conscientiously grasped socialist cultural lessons well.

In the leading body there existed two kinds of erroneous thinking which hindered the grasping of socialist cultural lessons well. One was "the theory that educational reform is difficult to carry out," which held that "carrying out educational reform is like using a tractor to drag a rabbit--the effort is not justified." The other was "the theory that educational reform is dangerous," and because of that the leading members were not bold enough in grasping the teaching of cultural lessons.

In order to solve this problem, the Party branch for the past several years has carried out line education activities many times. Most recently, they spent a month's time in seriously studying Chairman Mao's general and specific policies on line education, and in conjunction with the end of term examination and evaluation, studied and investigated the situation of the

teaching of cultural lessons, examined in a big way the manifestation and harm of "grasping politics is safe and grasping vocational work is dangerous," criticized the erroneous thinking that set politics against vocational work and summed up seriously the experience of the lesson in the study of grasping socialist cultural lessons. By means of the study, it was discovered that some 10 percent of the students were very poor in the study of cultural lessons.

Grasping this example, the Party branch carried out an in-depth education in ideology and political line inside the leading body, and from the plane of consolidating the proletarian leadership over education as well as the demand for over-all development of the students morally, intellectually and physically, enabled all to take note of the importance of grasping socialist cultural lesson well. By means of conducting a class study, everybody was able to understand the question of grasping cultural lessons well was not a general question of work, but one of line. Only by constantly summing up the awareness of line struggle of the leading body could the teachers and students be able to teach and learn socialist cultural lessons well.

2. Only By Going Deep into Reality Could True Leadership Be Won

How actually could the leading body lead the teaching of socialist cultural lessons? The experience of the leading cadres is the following:

(1) By going deep into the frontline of educational reform and solving correctly problems of educational reform.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Everybody engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels." At the beginning, some of the comrades had only enthusiasm for grasping cultural lessons, but they remained floating on the surface without venturing deeply down below. After grasping for a while the result was far from impressive and there was also quite a bit of criticism from the masses about it all.

Subsequently this incident took place: The leading body decided to reorganize a class that was poor in the teaching of cultural lessons, and thought that by doing so it could raise as quickly as possible the quality of the teaching of cultural lessons. However, this decision was opposed by the revolutionary teachers and students. Thereupon the leading body conducted a more penetrating study and discovered the reason that the quality of cultural lessons of this class was poor was because policies had not been implemented properly enough. For example, some of the parents thought the background of one of the teachers questionable and so had misgivings in placing their children under her charge. So whenever they heard their children were being criticized by the teacher, they would express their dissatisfaction. Such a feeling had its influence on the students, so some of them refused to obey the teacher and went as far as to tease her purposely. Discipline in the classroom became more and more chaotic and the quality of cultural education could not be raised.

In the light of this situation they propagated extensively the Party's relevant policies both inside and outside the school, and at the same time, they helped the teacher to act correctly toward her family by further drawing an ideological line of demarcation between herself and her family. Later, this teacher by regularly seeking the opinion of the revolutionary parents of students, caused a very great change to take place in the physiognomy of the class. The students became more conscientious in their study of culture and the quality of study also improved.

By means of this incident, comrades of the leading body realized that in order to carry out educational reform well, they must go deep into the frontline of educational reform and solve problems in such reform correctly.

(2) Grasp the question of line in educational reform and exercise political leadership.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." In spite of the many contradictions in educational reform, once the question of line is grasped, the other problems could be more easily resolved. At the beginning, by going deeply into the classrooms to attend lessons, comrades of the leading body noticed that the discipline in the classrooms was not well observed by the students, so they helped the teachers maintain good order, and summoned the students to the office for talks after class. After a while this became a habit where teachers ran the classes and the propaganda team of workers maintained discipline. Consequently, the propaganda team of workers was very busy but there was still no improvement in the teaching of cultural lessons. Later, by studying over again the Party's basic line, there was an improvement.

For some time some of the teachers could not comprehend correctly the meaning of placing politics in command, and when holding literacy classes for the lower grade students they also laid emphasis on "little words can explain great theories." When teaching a new word they would talk at random for 7 or 8 minutes about the political content. Through an examination it was discovered that the quality of this method of teaching was also not high. Comrades of the leading body thereupon organized everybody to study seriously Chairman Mao's policy on education and enabled everybody to realize that "in order to maintain placing politics in command, they must organically integrate ideological and political line education with education to gain culture and knowledge, and implement Chairman Mao's policy on education in an all-round manner." Everybody was able to deal correctly with the relation between politics and vocational work and between moral education and intellectual education, and the quality of teaching of cultural lessons kept on improving.

(3) Systematize study and investigation in the depth of reality.

For a long time by maintaining a conscientious study of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao in revolution and practice and by maintaining the materialist theory of reflection, the leading body

for primary school education has overcome idealist transcendentalism, and gone all out to make plans, prepare lessons, attend class, criticize lessons and make summing-up together with the revolutionary teachers and students, which enabled the leading body to form a system of going deep into reality for investigation and study. The principal members of the Party branch and the revolutionary committee spent two-thirds of their time deep in the front-line carrying out the practice of educational reform together with the revolutionary teachers and students, thereby winning the right to speak and to take the initiative in leading educational reform.

3. Mobilize Fully the Activism of the Teachers

"The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teachers." In order to mobilize the activism of the teachers, it is necessary to raise their awareness of line struggle. In the past there was a teacher who had been set up as a "vanguard" in teaching. During the great cultural revolution when the revisionist educational line was criticized, she too was criticized. She passively accepted the lesson of her mistake and for a time had the idea that "it is dangerous to teach," so consequently had no longer any desire for public affairs. In the light of this condition, all members of the leading body helped her to sum up correctly the lesson of her experience. It enabled her to realize that: At present, for the defense and implementation of Chairman Mao's educational line, even though this or that shortcoming or mistake may have been made in the course of practice, still it should be regarded as a question of progress, and as long as the remolding of world outlook is strengthened, a contribution would definitely have been made for the revolution in education for the proletariat.

After having raised her understanding, this teacher actively threw herself into the teaching reform. For several years she voluntarily accepted re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and carried out in succession more than 100 open experiments in teaching to make contributions to the revolution in education.

In dealing with the teachers it is also necessary to judge them in an all-round manner and historically and it would never do to be in the absolute. In dealing with teachers who are advanced, we must not "be blind to their various imperfections" because of their good points, but must by dividing one into two notice also their inadequacies. In dealing with teachers who are backward, we must not consider them to be "soya bean that has been cooked and can no longer germinate," but must by dividing one into two, take into consideration factors which could be transformed into the advanced, and inspire them to make revolution consciously.

One of the teachers was seriously afflicted by the mentality of "teaching is a misfortune" as well as the fear of hardship and bother. Because the leadership was more critical than concerned for her, she looked to the pessimistic side more and the optimistic side less. That made her feel that she could no longer continue in primary school construction, and she requested a transfer to another unit many times. The leading body studied conscientiously the "one divides into two" idea, and carried out a

comprehensive analysis of her, seeing not only the present aspect of her backwardness but also affirming the aspect of her consistently better performance in the past. The propaganda team of workers studied Chairman Mao's writings a score of times with this teacher, criticized with her the "theory that teaching is a misfortune," roused her class awareness and raised her consciousness to teach for the revolution. Under the education of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and by means of tempering in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, she established the thinking of "be loyal to the cause of education of the Party."

In the practice of educational reform, it is imperative to pay attention to the phenomenon of one tendency covering up another tendency. By criticizing "put intellectual education first," there appeared the tendency of not daring to grasp cultural education. By criticizing the "three separations" in education, there appeared the tendency of superficial vigor and actual emptiness. By criticizing the theory of teachers as centers, there appeared the tendency of not daring to teach the students. The revolution in education is a revolution for destroying and building in a big way, and we must guard against and correct various type of unfavorable tendencies, for only in that way can we avoid and take fewer detours.

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MASS LINE

Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Ch'angting Hsien, Fukien Province, Work for the People Wholeheartedly

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 28, 1972)

(NCNA Foochow, February 27, 1972) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angting hsien, Fukien Province, seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work," maintain close ties with the masses, and work wholeheartedly for the interests of the masses, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses, developing the socialist revolution and socialist construction and winning the support of the masses.

Ch'angting was formerly called Tingchou. It was one of the revolutionary old base areas in Fukien Province. More than 40 years ago, Chairman Mao came here to lead the people in making revolution and, in January 1934, wrote the article, "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work," making stern criticism against the defects of the then Tingchou municipal government of not showing concern for the well-being of the masses.

After their establishment, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angting hsien constantly organized the leading members and the cadres at all levels to study this brilliant article of Chairman Mao and to take this criticism and education Chairman Mao gave the leading cadres of Tingchou municipality 38 years ago as a goad for themselves. Comrades of the committees said: "Showing concern for the well-being of the masses is our Party's excellent tradition. During the years of the revolutionary war, the Party and the government took very good care of the life of the masses and worked wholeheartedly for the interests of the masses, so that they could rally the broad masses of the people and win the revolutionary war. Today, while carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, we also must inherit and carry on the glorious revolutionary traditions cultivated by Chairman Mao himself, show concern for the well-being of the masses and be bosom friends of the masses. Only in this way can we lead the broad masses to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Ch'angting hsien is situated in the mountainous area on the Fukien-Kiangsi border. It has relatively poor natural conditions. As a result of the interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, grain output remained very low in the past. Obeying Chairman Mao's teachings, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angting hsien led the masses in vigorously developing production and changing the backwardness. After its establishment, the new hsien Party committee firmly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, eliminated all ideas of dependence and vigorously carried on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Its members said: "Only in this way can

we meet the urgent demands of the broad masses and earnestly show concern for the well-being of the broad masses of the revolutionary old base area."

The leading members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee went deep among the masses to investigate the conditions. After obtaining a great deal of first-hand information, they drew up a hsien-wide reconstruction plan of reclaiming wasteland on hills, harnessing the streams and transforming low-yield fields, and were determined to lead the masses in quickly eliminating the backwardness of Ch'angting. After more than two years' hard struggle, more than 135,000 mow of "fields which were at the mercy of Heaven" are turned into high-yield or stable-yield fields which can maintain a good yield despite drought or waterlogging.

Last year, Ch'angting hsien witnessed a serious drought, the like of which was rarely seen in history. Its late rice was also attacked by a cold wave. But its grain output was still greater than that in 1970 and it reaped a bumper harvest of various kinds of oil-bearing seeds. The number of fowls bred, including the famous Ho-t'ien chicken, also increased. The masses generally earned a greater income and their life improved to a further extent.

Ch'angting hsien lies in an area of rolling mountains where coal and minerals are available. But in the past, some bourgeois "authorities" passed the verdict that "no coal can be found" in Ch'angting area. As a result, the local masses obtained fuel by going up the mountains to gather firewood and fell trees, rendering the mountains bald and causing loss of soil and water. To solve this problem, the hsien Party committee mobilized the masses to grow trees and to locate coal deposits and mineral ores and set up a special contingent for prospecting for coal and making geological surveys. This contingent made general surveys of the geological conditions of the hsien and discovered a large number of coal seams. Now, the small collieries and small coal pits run self-reliantly by the hsien, the communes and the brigades have sprung up like bamboo shoots after the spring rain, not only initially solving the problem of fuel supply for the masses but also promoting the development of local industries.

In Ch'angting mountain area, the poor communication and transportation facilities hindered production and adversely affected the well-being of the masses. The hsien Party committee put this matter on its agenda and paid serious attention to solving it. The secretary of the hsien Party committee once went to work in Wot'ien commune. Passing by Shuihou brigade, he discovered that the wooden bridge over the Tingchiang River was too narrow and the masses were inconvenienced in crossing this bridge. He discussed with the cadres of this brigade the rebuilding of this bridge. Meanwhile, he proposed that the hsien revolutionary committee appropriate a sum of money to aid this brigade in building the bridge. The poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade said happily: "The hsien Party committee really shows concern for the masses. It considers even our difficulties in transportation." Under the leadership of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, most of the communes of Ch'angting hsien are now linked up with motor roads, suiting the convenience of the masses.

In the course of the three great revolutionary movements, the leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angting hsien pay attention to improving their methods of work. They realize that the most fundamental method of work is to consult the masses, listen to the opinions of the masses and persist in the mass line when an important problem arises. In doing their work, they not only call on the masses and discuss problems with them and seek their opinions, but also pay particular attention to handling letters and receiving visitors from among them, so as to know the demands of the masses and to hear their voices.

Some time ago, in Hungkuang brigade, Fuch'eng commune, because of incitement by a handful of class enemies, the tendency toward capitalism rose to the surface and the development of the collective economy was hindered. The leading members of the hsien Party committee warmly received the visitors from among the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungkuang brigade, listened to their opinions and went personally to this brigade to investigate the conditions and carry out education in ideology and political line. After making arduous efforts for some time, they checked the evil wind and aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for socialism. Last year, the average grain output in this brigade exceeded 1,000 catties per mow.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Good Teaching Material for Education in Historical Materialism

- A delightful glimpse of the color documentary, "Cultural Relics Excavated During the Great Cultural Revolution"

by

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Archaeology Institute of the Chinese
Academy of Sciences

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 28, 1972)

Our great motherland covering a vast area with a large population has a long history behind it and is one of the countries with the earliest civilization in the world. Just as the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "From a very ancient period, the ancestors of our Chinese people labored, produced and bred on this vast land."

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, prominent results marked our cultural relics[excavation] and archaeological work in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Everywhere from the foothills of the Chu-mu-lang-ma Peak to the banks of the Ussuri River, from the north and south of T'ien Shan to the coastal areas in the southeast of the country, were found new historical cultural relics. These newly discovered ancient sites and relics are of important scientific value to the study of our ancient social history. The color documentary "Cultural Relics Excavated in the Great Cultural Revolution" introduces in an emphatic and systematic manner the precious cultural relics unearthed during the great cultural revolution as good teaching material for education in dialectical materialism and historical materialism and education in class struggle for the broad masses.

In the recent past few years, cultural-relic-protection and excavation work has won energetic support and keen help of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses. The film opens with scenes of archaeological workers and PLA commanders and fighters and revolutionary masses working at archaeological research, prospecting and excavation in close cooperation. Prominence is given to the new aura marking our cultural-relic and archaeological work in the great cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "In class struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. To interpret history from this viewpoint is historical materialism; standing in opposition to this viewpoint is historical idealism." In the order of historical development, the film unfolds with the relics unearthed in the great cultural revolution, with the focus on class struggle. The time-honored history of the motherland is enabled to find expression in

the unearthed cultural relics. The running commentary on the relics is also combined with ideological-political education. Put under the spotlight is the luxurious and profligate life of the exploiting class along with its ruthless oppression and exploitation of the laboring people. Fervent praise is sung of the laboring people as creators of wealth and culture. All this gives us profound education.

The picture first introduces the fossil skull of a Chinese apeman newly unearthed in well-known Chouk'outien (周口店) of Peking in 1967. Chinese apeman fossils were discovered many times before. But during the Second World War, such important scientific finds were so handled by imperialism that they were lost. The new-found Chinese apeman fossil is the most important human fossil discovery since liberation. It is of great significance in human origin research and in further corroboration of the Marxist doctrine on the role of labor in the process of the evolution of the ape into man.

The film shows us a large host of historical data in the form of relics which reflect the acute class struggle in ancient society. For instance, of a number of tombs of the late Eastern Chou Dynasty excavated in Houma, Shansi, in 1969, in which slaves were buried alive with their dead masters, one showed as many as 18 slaves buried alive as sacrifice to the dead. These slaves included men and women and children, some of them still shackled with chains on their necks. The two mausoleums of Liu Sheng known as Prince Ching of Chungshan in the Western Han Dynasty and his wife excavated in Manch'eng, Hopei, had two big chambers carved out of the mountainside, each with a capacity of around 3,000 cubic meters. The two "gold-and-jade suits" wrapped around their bodies each consisted of over 2,000 tiny pieces of finely made jade strung together with gold wire. Over ten years' labor of a jade worker was required at that time to make such a suit.

The Hanchia Storage of Loyang on which prospecting and excavation work started in 1969 was one of the main grain storehouses in T'ang Dynasty for keeping official grain and military provisions. Records placed its total grain stock at over 5,800,000 piculs or so at one time (or the equivalent of over 200 million shih catties), enough to feed 100,000 people for seven and a half years.

Yüantatu and the city gate of Wench'eng, Imen, whose historical sites were dug out in Hsichihmen, Peking, in 1969, were hastily built by the rulers of the Yüan Dynasty in a last-ditch attempt at resistance when peasants rose in uprising everywhere. Their building structure tells of the plight into which the rulers were thrown in the last stages of their deathbed struggle. These soul-stirring historical facts of class struggle are given a full description and injected with strong proletarian feeling in a lively and artful way by associating cultural relics and their excavation scenes with diagrams and models in the film. They stand as tearful evidence against the exploiting class. We are treated to the hideous features of the man-eating slave-owners and the tyrannical rule of feudal nobility riding roughshod over the laboring people, with their dreams of an extravagant and dissipated life in the other world. The poor and miserable life of a slave

imposed on the laboring people put China's feudal society of several thousand years in a stagnant state. This also comes as an effective criticism of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's theory that "exploitation is praiseworthy." The audience receives thereby profound class education and is made more vigilant against Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' various plots for a capitalist comeback.

Chairman Mao pointed out that in the feudal society "only peasants and handicraft workers are the basic class for creation of wealth and culture." In the film, we see the unearthed cultural relics with their wonderful and ingenious designs, their elaborate and fine workmanship, their exquisite shapes and their elegant and stately embellishments and decorations. For instance, invaluable rare objects of art include fine-gold ch'ang-hsin (長信) palace lamps, red-colored bird-shaped lamps and metallic po-shan (博山) ovens dug out in the Han Dynasty tombs of Manch'eng; a large number of gold and silver vessels unearthed in the T'ang Dynasty hidden vault of Hochia Village, Sian; the Western Han Dynasty porcelain figures cast in the image of acrobats excavated in Tsinan, Shantung; the Eastern Han Dynasty beast-shaped fine-gold and brass ink slabs excavated in Hsüchou, Kiangsu; the Northern Wei Dynasty room partitions with paintings in lacquer and stone-hewn column bases; and so on and so forth. Skill peculiar to filming is exercised in presenting these precious cultural relics. Special play given to relics in all their tiny parts highlights the superb technological and artistic levels marking our ancient handicrafts, such as metallurgy, casting, idol-engraving, etc., and our efforts in the technological and fine-art fields. The great wisdom and creativity of the laboring people in the ancient history of our country is extolled in the film.

The documentary also covers the cultural relics unearthed in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Well-preserved T'ang Dynasty silk textiles represent relics on the "Silk Road." The "Silk Road" was ancient China's main avenue to trade and friendship with Western Asian and European countries. These relics reflect the then world-known high level of our silk production. They are an additional valuable source of data for the study of the then friendly exchanges between China and other countries. The manuscript copy of the "Confucian Analects Annotated by Mr. Cheng" of the 4th year of the Period of Ching-lung (710 A.D.) of the T'ang Dynasty excavated in Turfan, Sinkiang, and other books and literature in the Han language serve as ample proof that since ancient times Sinkiang has been an inseparable part of our motherland. Effectively shattered is the shameless fabrication spread by social imperialism and its hireling "students of Han Dynasty classics" that our ancient China "had the Great Wall for her border."

"History is made by the people." The time-honored history of our country and the brilliant ancient culture portrayed in the film bear eloquent testimony to this great truth. But in the old society, the wisdom of the laboring people lay untapped, allowed to go down the drain. Wealth and culture created by the laboring people were exploited and manipulated by the ruling class. Only under the brilliant leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party can the laboring people take their destiny in their own hands and give full play to their own wisdom and make

one miracle after another in the world. The precious cultural relics long buried in the underground "museums" representing the crystallization of wisdom and blood and sweat of the ancient laboring people are being unearthed continuously and returned to the hands of the laboring people to become a precious source of data for our study of the motherland's history, dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The great proletarian cultural revolution made possible better excavation and fixing of the cultural relics of our motherland's elite people.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Such a nation as ours has a history of several thousand years. It has its features and its many valuables." "We should sum up and carry on such a precious heritage. This is of important help in guiding the current great campaign." After viewing the color commentary, "Cultural Relics Unearthed in the Great Cultural Revolution" and reviewing such a teaching from Chairman Mao, we felt overwhelmed with an extra feeling of affection. Hereafter, with the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction, the underground "museums" must surely be opened to the public in greater numbers. Our archaeological workers must "read and study seriously and master Marxism" and seriously carry out Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Make ancient things serve the present." We must further integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and apply historical materialistic viewpoints as a guide to archaeological work and right the topsy turvy history and put it back in proper perspective. The aim is to make archaeological work serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve socialist revolution and construction in a better way.

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INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Introduce Energetic Gas Prevention and Treatment Measures and Achieve Safety in Production

- Various measures adopted on the coal industrial front

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, February 27, 1972) Through the introduction of energetic gas prevention and treatment measures, the coal industrial front of Chungking municipality has achieved prominent results, with safety realized in production in heavily gas laden coal mines.

The area of Chungking abounds in coal resources but over 90 percent of the coal mines represent "super-gassed" mines. Before liberation, the Kuomintang reactionary clique and the capitalists concerned themselves only with money-making and never cared about the life or death of the workers. Here coal mine gas explosions were a constant occurrence, posing a serious threat to the life and safety of mining workers. One year, a gas explosion in a pit of T'ienfu Coal Mine ended with the ruthless capitalists ordering the closure of the opening of the pit, with a number of mining workers sealed underground. Over 120 mining workers thus lost their lives.

After liberation, the Party organizations of the coal industrial front of Chungking municipality placed on the agenda as important items the protection of mining workers' life and safety and the energetic prevention and treatment of gas. To forestall gas explosions, various coal mines were fitted with a large number of additional explosion-proof devices. In the past ten years, for various coal mines in Chungking municipality, outlay in additional explosion-proof devices or converted equipment exceeded ¥10,000,000. Simultaneously, prior to coal extraction, various coal mines first insisted on building "a protective layer" to drain away the gas. Only then was extraction started. In the past decade, the coal mines of the whole city built "protective layers" totalling up to 10,000,000 cubic meters. Many gas-extraction and -releasing stations were set up. Gas explosions were checked in an effective way.

Following the continuous expansion of coal production, certain coal pits were dug to greater depths in the mining effort with a higher gas content and higher gas pressure involved. To solve this new problem, the broad masses of mining workers, cadres and technical personnel of Chungking municipality, acting in cooperation with the research personnel of the Coal Scientific Research Institute and teachers and students of Chungking University, applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking as a guide to scientific experiments and gradually evolved ways and means for the prevention and treatment of gas at great depths.

The No. 1 Pit directly under the Nantung Mining Affairs Bureau extended its expansion program 500 meters below the earth stratum to run into a 24-square-meter cross-section of a "stone door." Beyond the "door" lay highly

condensed gas. To forestall an explosion, the Mining Affairs Bureau organized a "three-in-one" experimental group to arouse the masses in suggesting proper plans and measures. At last an oscillatory explosive-igniting method was worked out. Safely opened was the gate to the coal layer. For the "stone door" to another coal layer, due to its thickness and looseness plus a heavy concentration of gas and high pressure, such a method could not be introduced. Then they worked out a water-flushing and -drilling method to pry open the "stone door." Water was used to disperse the gas which was diverted away from the pit through steel pipes. At the sight of such a scene, the workers said elatedly, "Just as people follow Chairman Mao's advice, so gas has done our bidding."

The broad masses of technical personnel and workers on the coal industrial front also did research on and trial-produced some gas-forecasting and gas-prevention appliances and instruments.

A kind of remote gas gauge successfully trial-manufactured by Chungliangshan Coal Mine works on a self-controlled, automatic-warning and automatic-recording basis. Now it is being introduced widely over various work faces of this mine. Many a gas explosion has been avoided.

The Nantung Mining Affairs Bureau recently successfully trial-produced a 5-purpose semi-conductor oscillatory explosive-igniting device. It allows the automatic performance of five functions at once such as gauging the gas density, message-conveying, electric current stoppage, explosive-igniting and gas run-off recording. A reliable guarantee for safety was provided in underground oscillatory explosive-igniting.

Various coal mines of Chungking municipality have not only achieved fruitful results in preventing and treating gas and guaranteeing safety in production but also acquired initial experience in harnessing gas. Now set up in the whole municipality are three carbon black factories using gas from coal mines as raw material in turning out a large supply of good-quality carbon black.

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VETERAN WORKERS

Old Workers of Sant'iaoshih, Tientsin, Give Play To Their Backbone Role

- Tempered in the great cultural revolution, the old workers further raise their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution to become leaders in making revolution and stimulating production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, February 27, 1972) Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the old workers of the Sant'iaoshih industrial area of Tientsin municipality have further raised their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution to play a backbone role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

Sant'iaoshih is the earliest industrially developed area in Tientsin municipality. Before liberation, this 200-or-300-meter long street was lined on both sides with 89 closely packed tiny factories and workshops. Simple products were turned out by workers in ramshackle sheds with worn portable stoves, hand bellows and hand lathes. Upon entering a factory as apprentices, workers were subjected to capitalist deception and intimidation and made to sign a "binding lifetime contract." What they had for food was fit only for pigs and dogs. What was in store for them was the fate of oxen and horses. They were constantly whipped or clubbed by capitalists and foremen, and many of them perished after the ordeal. To set foot in Sant'iaoshih was for a worker to step into a hell on earth.

After liberation, led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the workers of Sant'iaoshih stood on the forefront of socialist revolution and construction in the role of masters. They applied their wisdom and their two hands to the transformation of Sant'iaoshih and made a contribution toward the building of a new Tientsin. After socialist transformation, several tens of small factories and workshops here were amalgamated into more than 20 state-run factories. Many old workers were promoted to leadership posts to play a backbone role in making revolution and promoting production.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the old workers of Sant'iaoshih further raised their consciousness and added to their knowledge. Many veteran workers were elected to leadership organs at municipal, ch'ü (bureau), factory and other levels.

Old workers Li Tung-p'u and Ch'en Ch'un-yang of the Tientsin Machine Tool Parts Factory were originally apprentices in the Fuch'ihsing Iron-Work Factory of Sant'iaoshih. By day they worked side by side. At night they slept together sharing a worn and torn quilt. They had their full share of the capitalists' ruthless exploitation and oppression. After the liberation, nurtured by the Party, Li Tung-p'u was elected chairman of the trade union of Tientsin Machine Tool Parts Factory, and Ch'en Ch'un-yang, a responsible

person of the technical section of the factory. In 1968, Li Tung-p'u was again elected vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the factory. Ch'en Ch'un-yang on the other hand was transferred to the educational front as member of the standing committee of the Party committee of Tientsin municipal educational bureau and vice chairman of its revolutionary committee.

Early last year, the factory decided to build a high-speed forge-hammer on its own resources. After accepting such an assignment, Li Tung-p'u fought in the workshop for over three months, together with workers, cadres and technical personnel. A modern high-speed forge-hammer was successfully turned out. One work process was made to replace the original eight. Production efficiency was raised about ten times. Ch'en Ch'un-yang, fighting on the educational front, drove himself no less hard serving the Party. In January this year, he led a number of teachers and students to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants in spite of his illness. He often toiled from early dawn till late at night. The teachers and students praised him, "For dedicating his all to the educational revolution, Master Ch'en is our good leader."

Under the solicitous care of the Party, the workers of Sant'iaoshih have all along worked on the transformation of the ramshackle factories carried over from the old society. Production is enabled to develop and grow day by day, month after month. Now,the 20-odd factories of Sant'iaoshih are turning out in large quantities automobile motors, mixing machines, worm-gear speed-reducing machines, flour-making machines, water pumps and other products to meet the needs of various parts of the country.

In promoting production and construction, the old workers have played a positive role. Before the liberation, Tientsin Weighing Instrument Factory was capable of only turning out ordinary old-fashioned weighing scales. After liberation, it began to produce various kinds of modern weighing instruments. In early 1970, this factory wanted to trial-produce electronic computing scales. The workers had never been in the electronic field before. Great difficulties were encountered. Old worker Ch'ao Hsu-tung and others joined everyone else in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Under the leadership of the Communist Party, so long as there are people, any miracle in the world can be worked." They fostered a strong will and cherished great ambitions. Together with the teachers and students of Tientsin University, they set about designing and trial-production. In trying to accomplish this assignment, they overcame multiple difficulties and combined practice with study to improve their skills in practice. At last, they successfully completed the trial-production assignment. For such an electronic computing scale, the mere press of a button sets the machine to measuring, calculating, demonstrating and making out bills--all automatically. Its successful production paves the way for the realization of automatic measuring in our industrial, communications and other departments.

With the development of production and construction, large numbers of young workers have descended on Sant'iaoshih. The old workers on their

own initiative commit themselves to educating the younger generation. On entering various factories, young workers are placed under veteran ones who give them patient training and instruction on a contract basis. Everywhere in workshops, we can see old workers giving youth guidance in acquiring operational skills. After work, old and young workers sit together to study Chairman Mao's works. On festive days and holidays, veteran workers constantly treat young workers to stories comparing the new with the old society and the history of the factory which experienced a tough time building up its enterprise after liberation. The young workers draw on the rich political nourishment from the old ones and acquire the fine traditions of the working class. They are moving ahead quickly in both political and technical fields.

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MULTIPLE UTILIZATION

Multi-Purpose Utilization on the Industrial Front in Our Country Scores New Achievements Under Deep Concern from Chairman Mao and the Party Center

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 28, 1972)

(NCNA February 27, 1972) Under warm concern shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Center, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on our country's industrial front, cherishing ambitions and aspirations to get rid of the harmful and utilize the beneficial and to create happiness for their descendants, are waging battles against industrial waste gas, waste liquid and waste residue by energetically making multi-purpose utilization, thus scoring encouraging achievement.

For many years the waste gas after refining petroleum was discharged in the air, not only causing waste but polluting the air. At present, many petroleum and chemical units have made utilization of this kind of waste gas to turn out synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber, synthetic plastics, chemical fertilizers, organic glass and other chemical raw materials. The coal rocks, ore residue and steel residue from blast furnaces, non-ferrous ore residue and coal ash discharged from factories and mines were discarded in the past; now they are utilized for making chemical raw materials, chemical fertilizers, cement, bricks, refractory and heat-preserving materials and other industrial products. At present, the utilization of blast furnace ore residue in the country accounts for nearly one half of the total output of ore residue.

Last year, the non-ferrous metal refining plants in the whole country recovered 390,000 tons of sulphuric acid from the poisonous waste gas discharged from the refining jobs. Chemical, agricultural pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical and light industries recovered several hundred kinds of products from waste gas, waste liquid and waste residue, including over 100,000 tons of caustic soda recovered by the paper industry. Various provinces and municipalities including Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Liaoning, Kirin, Kiangsu, Shantung, Hunan have during the past years scored new achievement in the multi-purpose utilization of the "three wastes."

Last year, Peking municipality utilized 1.5 million tons of waste residue of various kinds; Shanghai municipality extracted more than 20 kinds of valuable metals and rare metals, totalling 6,500 tons, from waste residue. The Shanghai Liaoyuan Chemical Plant is an old factory with over 40 years of history and it failed to make utilization well in the past. Last year, the broad masses of workers and cadres criticized and repudiated the "theory that harmful waste in the chemical industry is unavoidable," adopted native methods, completed 36 items of multi-purpose utilization projects, recovered and utilized 60 percent of the waste liquid, 90 percent of the waste residue and most of the dust and ash. From these, they extracted 11,000 tons of chemical industrial raw materials, creating over one million yuan worth of wealth for the state.

Simultaneous with the efforts in making multi-purpose utilization, various places have actively transformed old factories. At the same time, the Party and government have put forward strict requirements to be observed by newly-built enterprises: Newly-built factories and mines must combine the projects for the multi-purpose utilization of the "three-wastes" with production projects for simultaneous designing, simultaneous construction and simultaneous inauguration of production so that the newly-built factories and mines can make multi-purpose utilization as soon as production is inaugurated in order to forestall the creation of disasters for the people.

The Peking Petro-chemical General Plant--a petro-chemical complex enterprise newly-built in our country, is making efforts to meet this requirement. When this plant's oil-refining installation was completed and put into operation in August 1969, a project for disposing of the oil-refining waste built with 1.4 million yuan of state money was also completed. Everyday this plant discharges 17,000 tons of waste which is purified into clean water to irrigate the adjacent farm fields.

The superiority of our country's socialism has created very favorable conditions for the unfolding of multi-purpose utilization. Many areas have extensively organized socialist mass coordination between factories and factories, between factories and schools, between scientific research units and neighborhood, between industry and commerce, communication, agriculture, and public health systems, arousing socialist incentive among various industries and trades to make mutual assistance and coordinated combat, thus achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. With a view to eliminating the harmful effect of cyanide electro-plating of polluting the air and rivers and the harmful effect to human health, Shenyang municipality last year organized a city-wide "three-in-one"team for tackling difficulties in electro-plating technique. They penetrated into more than ten factories carried out experiments, finally succeeded in the use of non-poisonous materials such as ammonium chloride and pyrophosphate to substitute for the highly poisonous cyanide. Subsequently, the team for tackling difficulties actively assisted over 80 factories and mines to popularize the non-poisonous electro-plating technological process, scoring good results. In order to purify a number of rivers which were polluted by the "three-wastes" leadership departments of many localities have organized various trades and industries to make coordination, and built up large-scale projects for the disposal of sewage, the blocking off of river waters, and projects for irrigation.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The masses of people have boundless creative power." In the course of energetically undertaking multi-purpose utilization, various localities have relied on the ingenuity and skills of the broad masses of workers to devise many methods that produce greater, faster, better and more economical results. Many kinds of "three-wastes" which were regarded as difficult to recover and utilize have now been tackled with preliminary solutions. The Northeast Pharmaceutical General Plant turns out a poisonous by-product in their production of chlorophenicol. They at first took this by-product to the suburban areas for burning but the poisonous smoke smoldered the communes' saplings to death. Then they dumped

it in the factory but it seeped beneath the earth and polluted the underground water. Thus people described it as "having no road to go up to the sky and no entrance to go underground." Now,this poisonous by-product is turned into a useful thing and the worker masses use it to manufacture herbicide which can be applied to 300,000 mow of farm fields each year. The three big chimneys of the Shensi Provincial No. 1 Cement Plant emitted thick and rolling black smoke all the year round previously, and over the past ten years and more these three streams of black smoke brought over 80,000 tons of coal dust with them. Recently, this plant aroused the masses to devise means and suggest methods and succeeded in tackling this old problem. Through the unfolding of multi-purpose utilization, a group of advanced units devoted to one industry but making multiple undertakings have emerged throughout the country. These factories have incessantly raised their labor productivity, increased their production total output values and profits with large margins, lowered their costs notably, showing a widespread sign of prosperity.

The broad masses on our country's industrial front profoundly realize that multi-purpose utilization of the "three-wastes" is a new topic in modern industrial development, that the achievement made in recent years is merely a beginning, and that they must make an effort to tackle more arduous tasks that lie ahead. They expressed their determination to realize ambitions and aspirations not only to build up modern and socialist industries but also to rationally utilize the "three-wastes" so as to create happiness for our descendants.

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Close Unity between Chinese Armymen and People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1972)

the chinese people's liberation army has strengthened its unity with the people throughout the country under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly." carrying forward its revolutionary tradition of army-civilian unity, the army has made increasing contributions to implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line in socialist revolution and construction.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the army has sent mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to factories, rural areas and schools to spread mao tsetung thought among the masses and organize them while studying together. in carrying out the tasks of supporting the left, supporting industry and supporting agriculture, and exercizing military control and political and military training (abbreviated as "three supports and two militaries"), the army has made new contributions. the 8341 unit supporting the left in peking's six factories and two universities (i.e. the peking general knitwear mill, the peking hsinhua printing house, the peking no. 3 chemical works, the peking peichiao timber mill, the peking february seventh rolling stock plant, the peking nankou rolling stock parts plant, peking university and tsinghua university) unswervingly carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. this enabled these units to become typical examples in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on industrial and educational fronts.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters are a powerful force in socialist construction as well as in the socialist revolution. they work side by side with workers and miners and join commune members in fieldwork and on water conservancy projects in the places where their units are stationed. many units of the railway corps work all the year round in the mountains, and the number of rail lines and other projects they completed in 1971 with the help of the people surpassed the previous year's by a big margin.

a p.l.a. unit standing frontier guard in tibet is stationed in an area with serious shortage of water resources. determined to defend and build the border regions of the motherland, the armymen located a fountain with the aid of local tibetan peasants on a snow-capped mountain 5,000 metres above sea level. together they dug a 14-kilometre-long irrigation canal that leads water down the rocky mountain to farmland in the valley. expressing their gratitude to the p.l.a. men the tibetan peasants named the canal: "friendship on snowy mountain".

hsu pao-hsi is a cadre of a p.l.a. tsinan unit. during the war of resistance against japanese aggression he worked in the areas around chiho county in shantung province and had close ties with the local people. hsu pao-hsi returned to the county to support the left during the great proletarian cultural revolution. uniting

with the masses and strictly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, he helped the county advance in revolution and production. when the new county party committee was established, he was elected to the leadership. adjoining the yellow river, chiho county had alkali and low-lying land. hsu pao-hsi went to the alkali and water-logged areas to make investigations. he solicited opinions and suggestions from the masses and finally worked out a plan to transform over 660 hectares of wasteland into good paddies, from which a good harvest of rice was achieved the same year.

there are many examples of how the p.l.a. commanders and fighters take care of the people and their property, especially in the teeth of natural disasters. there was a big snowstorm on pohai bay one day and 16 fishing boats of a production brigade broke loose from their anchors. the boats were in a great danger. on hearing this, the men of a p.l.a. company stationed on an island immediately rushed to the scene. together with poor and lower-middle peasants, they hauled all the 16 boats to the shore. the fishermen presented the company with a silk banner inscribed with these words: "the people's army is for the people".

following chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", a large number of army medical teams are touring the countryside, pastoral areas, frontier regions, outlying mountain villages and off-shore islands to treat and prevent diseases and help local people train health workers. a p.l.a. health unit has made itself known throughout the country since 1968 by removing a 45-kg. abdominal tumour from a peasant woman named chang chiu-chu. it has also carried out research in treating chronic bronchitis and other common and recurrent diseases in the countryside. they treated more than 80,000 patients suffering from such diseases last year. a medical team sent by an army hospital in lanchow went from one yurt to another on inner mongolian grasslands to serve the herdsmen there. sometimes they moved with the herdsmen from one grazing ground to another, giving medical treatment while helping them tend the herds.

in defending the motherland and stepping up preparedness against war, the p.l.a. fully arouses the people and relies on them. the joint defence efforts by the armymen and people have turned the frontiers of china into bastions of iron. commanders and fighters of frontier outposts study, train and are on patrol together with local people and militiamen of various nationalities to safeguard their great socialist motherland.

to further strengthen the army's revolutionization and the unity between the people and the army, the commanders and fighters learn modestly from the people. the army unit stationed at the taching oilfield has launched a movement to learn from the workers of taching and the late comrade wang chin-hsi, an outstanding pioneer in opening up the oilfield. some commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. company live and work alongside the workers of the no. 1205 drilling team of which wang chin-hsi had been the leader. with comrade wang chin-hsi as their example, they once fought shoulder to shoulder with the workers to stop a blow-out. a fighter yu shu-tseng has won wide acclaim for his bravery in the accident in which he dashed forward to stop the blow-out at the risk of his life. all this has served to strengthen the unity between the people and the army at taching.

commanders and fighters of many army units in shaoshan, the chingkang mountains, tsunyi and yenan took these historic sites in the chinese revolution as their classroom and veteran communists, cadres, red guards and poor peasants as their teachers. through visits to these places and the study of chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and the revolutionary spirit of local people in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, the armymen have heightened their revolutionary consciousness and kept close ties with the people.

now a great upsurge is sweeping the country in response to chairman mao's call "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country." the armymen and people are determined to unite more closely and win still greater victories.

STEEL PRODUCTION

North China Steel Plant Adds New Steel Products

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 28, 1972)

the tangshan steel plant in north china's hopei province has increased the variety of its bessemer steel products to 66 in a few years while overfulfilling its annual production quotas year after year. its 1971 new products included common high strength low-alloy structural steel, silicon steel, heavy rails and 13 other products.

there was a struggle between the two ideologies and two lines in the course of increasing variety. the plant is 40 years old equipped mainly with side-blown converters. some people believed that the plant could produce only common carbon steel and that if it wanted to produce high quality steel, quality could not be guaranteed and the plant might fail to fulfil its state target for total steel output.

the plant party committee and revolutionary committee saw these ideas as reflecting a lack of revolutionary drive. they organized the cadres and workers to study chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" and other relevant instructions. through study, the masses recognized that the needs of national construction called for them to make efforts to turn out new products. this was not just a matter of producing some new varieties of steel but of what line they should follow. they decided to do their best to renovate the old plant.

the party committee and revolutionary committee strengthened leadership for trial-production. special teams were organized, with experienced workers as the main force. they carefully investigated

the converters and constantly improved technological processes and techniques.

the plant in the past few years has been able to turn out girder steel, welding rods and ball bearing steel. it has also increased the varieties of low alloy steel and brought the proportion of this category up to 30 per cent of its total steel products.

the workers combine revolutionary drive with a scientific approach to produce high quality steel and accumulate experience. the plant last year was assigned the production of heavy mine rails. such steel, which must have a precise carbon content and all-round properties, is usually produced by open hearth furnaces. a work squad of the no.1 steel making shop was given the job. the workers adopted measures in tapping slag and air blowing to control the amount of carbon. they succeeded in mass producing heavy rail steel up to standard.

through repeated experiments, the workers of the plant made new alloying metals with material extracted from pig iron for steel making. they substituted these alloying metals for those specified and produced a dozen new alloy steel products. this helped solve the sources of alloying metals for producing high quality steel.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Southeast China City Expands Neighborhood Industry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 29, 1972)

foochow, capital of southeast china's fukien province, is developing its neighbourhood industry vigorously along the socialist road under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the city last year boasted 580 neighbourhood factories and workshops producing and processing over 400 varieties of products, such as fan blades for motor vehicles, engine oil filters, parts of television set, and threshing machines and various kinds of vises and files. total output value in 1971 was 180 per cent higher than in 1970.

encouraged by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by the great leader chairman mao, housewives, retired workers and other able-bodied residents in foochow set up many small factories and workshops in 1958. but most of them were forced to close down later under the pressure of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the city residents were determined to contribute their share in building socialism. led by the foochow municipal party and revolutionary committees, they quickly expanded the neighbourhood industry.

the people relied on their own strength to set up factories as the taching oil workers did. seven people in hungwei street put up a simple shed in the corridor of an old temple with used bricks and tiles and timber and started a plastic workshop. they used scrap material to make a plastic injection machine and a dozen other pieces of equipment. they were soon able to produce plastic bottle lids, plastic articles used on tractors and other things. twelve residents in hungkuang street set up a hardware workshop with four dilapidated hand punching machines. displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work, they worked the machines in the daytime and built the factory building and made and repaired equipment in the evening. with the assistance of several retired workers, they put up new factory buildings with a total floor space of 330 square metres in a little over a year. they also made an electric punching machine, a special-purpose grinding machine and spot welders and a complete set of aluminium electro-plating equipment. they can now produce more than 40 varieties of electrical appliances and motor vehicle parts.

the workers of hunghu street hardware workshop use scraps from a tinned food factory for their products. the tanning and plastic workshops of hsienfeng street make children's shoes and bag handles with waste material.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Chinese Scientists Help Tachai Raise Output of Grain, Livestock

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 28, 1972)

an agro-technical team of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences has cooperated with the tachai production brigade in north china's shansi province in raising output of rice, maize and livestock in the past two years. it won warm praise from the cadres and commune members. the agro-technicians summed up their experience in these words: "we are in the countryside instead of big building. that is the way to cultivate good seed and good people."

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the agronomists responded to chairman mao's call and went to the countryside to do scientific research with the masses to increase farm output.

the tachai production brigade and some nearby brigades in hsiyang county decided to make experiments of growing paddy rice in this mountainous area in accordance with

chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." members of the agro-technical team took part in the experiment. the scientists worked with the commune members to level land, build embankments, and terrace fields. they then suggested using pumps to lead water into the fields from a storage pond on a nearby hill. but liang pien-liang, deputy secretary of the party branch, proposed using siphons. he had made investigations before raising the proposal in order to lower production costs. members of the agro-technical team saw in this the spirit of diligence and frugality of the tachai cadres. a siphon was installed. this saved labour and electricity.

the loess paddy fields began to seep after the rice was transplanted and the field embankments began to weaken. some members of the agro-technical team thought of suspending the experiment. liang pien-liang talked to them about how the people of tachai, led by the party branch, overcame far greater difficulties in repairing the terraced fields after a severe flood in 1963. he encouraged them to defy difficulties and setbacks. many old poor peasants who worked with the team members in strengthening the embankments encouraged them to see the experiment through. the team members resolved to emulate the heroism of the poor and lower-middle peasants and keep on. in order to regulate the amount of water let into the seeping fields, the team members stayed beside the fields all day and even went there at midnight when it rained. they drew revolutionary spirit and wisdom from the people of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and succeeded in raising the soil temperature, ensuring a full stand, eliminating weeds and regulating the amount of water. thanks to the joint efforts of the team members and the tachai peasants, the experiment in rice growing succeeded, averaging 9.4 tons per hectare.

some commune members told the team in the spring of last year that the whole hsiyang county wanted to hit the target of 6 tons of grain per hectare. they hoped the agro-technical team would help them breed good strains of seed. an expert in seed breeding on the team joined an experimental group which included experienced peasants and young commune members. the group planted a stocky hybrid strain of maize first on its experimental plot and then popularized it on large acreage. this hybrid was able to withstand two serious windstorms last year while the local tall maize lodged. the group followed up this initial success with many pairs of crossbreeding. through check cultivation, the experimental group chose from among more than one hundred hybrids four good strains characterized by resistance to lodging and disease and large size of ear and kernel.

some of the team members stayed on the commune's pastures. they thought the high mountains were a good place to temper themselves. they lived and studied chairman mao's works and carried out experiments with the rural cadres and peasants. they helped the poor and lower-middle peasants master artificial insemination technique for livestock. the pregnancy rate of the mares reached 97 per cent in 1970 and 100 per cent in 1971.

BORDER CITY

Mangshih--A Thriving Southwest China Border City

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 27, 1972)

industry has made rapid progress in mangshih, capital of the tehung autonomous chou of tai and chingpo nationalities in yunnan province, southwest china. implementation of chairman mao's principle on self-reliance is responsible for the success. this border city now has machine building, farm machinery, building material, fuel, electricity, chemical fertilizer, paper making, sugar refining, food processing, timber, pharmaceutical, tanning, mining and other industries.

before liberation, the city was small and desolate under the brutal rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and feudal manorial lords. malaria used to take a heavy toll of the population. there was no industry and even hoes and porcelain bowls had to be brought in from other places.

with liberation, the people were emancipated and malaria was brought under control. the people of various nationalities set up a number of factories in 1958 under the guidance of the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao. however, production was jeopardized by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people and cadres criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, adhered to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and developed local industry by self-reliance.

the mangshih chemical fertilizer plant, which was built during the great leap forward in 1958, to produce phosphate fertilizer, once closed down under the pressure of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the cultural revolution the workers and cadres of various nationalities, under the leadership of the plant party organization and the revolutionary committee, earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and raised their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's general line for building socialism. they restored production, enlarged the factory premises and improved the equipment of the plant. as a result, output went up dozens of times. they last year trial-produced such products as caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, bleaching powder and a plant stimulant.

the city's gross industrial output in 1971 was 24.7 per cent above that of 1970 or almost double that before the cultural revolution.

in developing industry, the city adhered to the principle of serving agriculture. the workers, cadres and technicians have launched a technical innovations campaign in the spirit of self-reliance and provided the countryside with equipment for small hydro-electric stations and farm machinery in the past years.

the farm machinery plant of luhsi county, a county on the outskirts of mangshih, was built in the cultural revolution. under the leadership of the plant revolutionary committee, the workers and cadres criticized such revisionist trash as "put profits in command" peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. while making small farm tools for communes and production brigades, the plant has endeavoured to make locally needed farm machines with equipment of their own devising.

the workers and cadres of the mangshih machinery plant started a mass technical innovations movement to make complete sets of farm machinery for the county, communes and production brigades. these included rice-wheat harvesters, seeders and rice transplanters. last year, it produced more than 170 planing, drilling and other machine tools as well as generators and transformers for the communes and production brigades to build small hydro-electric power stations. eighty hydro-electric stations have been built by 12 communes of luhsi county, providing 60 per cent of the communes and production brigades with electricity. the development of the local industry has enabled 50 per cent of production brigades in the county to own power-driven threshers, husking machines, rice mills and hand tractors.

the number of workers of tai, chingpo and other nationalities in mangshih was 4.6 times that before the cultural revolution or twice the size of the city's population before liberation.

chin lao-san, vice-chairman of the mangshih machinery plant revolutionary committee, is one of the veteran industrial workers of tai nationality in the region. thirtyfive-year-old chin lao-san became a worker 16 years ago. he is from a poor peasant family enslaved by local tyrants and manorial lords before liberation. the machinery plant sent him to learn technique in kunming. with profound class feelings for the chinese communist party and chairman mao, he studied hard with promising results. he returned to the plant as a bench worker. he fulfilled his tasks very well and for many times was cited as an advanced worker. when the plant revolutionary committee was set up during the cultural revolution, chin lao-san was elected vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee. keeping to the fine qualities of the working class, he studies hard chairman mao's works, maintains close ties with the workers and works alongside them in grasping revolution and promoting production. the workers affectionately call him "a cadre who knows no fatigue for the sake of the revolution."

huang lao-san, a young worker of chingpo nationality, is a hunter's son. ever since he came to the plant in the cultural revolution, he has conscientiously studied chairman mao's works and strived to master technique. he has become a technician now.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 29, 1972)

commune members and cadres throughout china's countryside are racing against time in spring farming in their determination to get another good harvest this year.

china had its tenth good harvest in a row last year after overcoming various natural calamities under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels this winter deepened education in political line. they organized cadres and commune members for the conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped raise their consciouses in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. meetings were held in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to exchange experience in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

rural cadres and commune members in southern china, in particular, are busy with spring ploughing and sowing in the spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour. the fields along the coastal areas on hainan island are covered with green. early rice seedlings are growing well. commune members are busy hoeing.

in the southern part of yunnan province, people are transplanting early rice at a higher speed than last spring. in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, spring maize in some areas has already begun to sprout.

this year's winter crop acreage is larger than last year's and wheat and rapeseed in most areas are doing well. in the southern part of the country wheat is earing and rapeseed is in bloom. winter wheat is beginning to turn green in shantung, hopei, honan, shensi, and the northern parts of kiangsu and anhwei provinces. the crop is doing better than last year at this time.

there have been on several occasions country-wide rains and snowfalls this winter, which are favourable to the winter crops. commune members in southern china are doing field work on wheat, rapeseed and other winter crops and at the same time making preparations for planting early rice. greater efforts are being made to raise pigs. more farmyard manure is in store than last year while the acreage sown to green manure crops is ten per cent larger.

before spring farming and sowing, many areas ran technical classes to study the eight-point charter for agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management). they popularized advanced agro-techniques. preparations for farm work in north and northeast china are now busy.

the commune members and cadres of these areas built water conservancy projects during the cold weather and have made big progress. many communes and production brigades are now making arrangements to deliver manure to the fields, select seeds and get farm implements ready earlier than usual.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels throughout the country have carried out the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" and made over-all plans for growing grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, hemp, silkworms, tea, sugar crops, vegetables, tobacco and other crops. leadership has been strengthened over forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery.

under the unified leadership of the party committees at all levels, the departments of industry, transportation, commerce and medical and health work are doing their part to support spring farming. many areas during the winter started preparing material needed for spring farming. the workers took the initiative in making and repairing farm machines and delivering urgently needed material.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Harvest on Northwest China Plain

(NCNA-English Sian, Feb. 27, 1972)

the weiho river basin in china's northwest province of shensi reported a bumper 1971 harvest, with total grain output 22.7 per cent more than the previous year's and cotton 17.6 per cent higher. this was due to education in ideology and political line by the party organizations and revolutionary committees in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and to make scientific experiments.

of the 45 counties (cities and districts), 22 exceeded the 3-ton target for per-hectare grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development. five counties (districts) topped the national cotton target.

lying in the central part of shensi province, the plain accounts for 30 per cent of the province's total area. loess highlands rise to the north and the chinling mountains to the south, with the weiho river, a tributary of the yellow river, running through the area. the plain produces over 60 per cent of the province's grain and over 95 per cent of its cotton.

the bumper harvest was a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and bore out chairman mao's thesis that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." the soil of a dozen counties on

the banks of the weiho river is fertile and well-irrigated. when the people's commune was set up in 1958, grain and cotton output rose. but for a long time after that, agricultural production increased only slightly. 1971 saw a big leap in farm production because chairman mao's line had been correctly carried out. education in ideology and political line went deeper. the cadres and commune members conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. they criticized the idealist apriorism peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and corrected the arrogance and conservative ideas which arose from such erroneous ideas as production having reached its peak. through study and criticism, they became more determined to make a greater contribution to the revolution. leadership at various levels adopted measures to tackle weak links in work. ten counties in 1971 topped the 3.8-ton target for per hectare of grain yield set in the national programme for areas south of the yellow river. one county even topped the six ton target for areas south of the yangtze river.

kaoling county lies in the heart of the plain and has good natural conditions. most of the land had been irrigated as early as 1956. but some of the cadres became conceited because output was higher than in other counties and, as a result, grain yield hovered around 3.5 tons per hectare for years. the county revolutionary committee launched an open-door rectification to sound out criticism from the masses. the masses criticized their conservative ideas under advantageous natural conditions and pulled to pieces their conceit at their contributions to the revolution. the criticism awakened the leading members of the revolutionary committee. they earnestly studied experience in other places and took hold of the weak links in production such as soil improvement, deep-ploughing, manure accumulating, water conservancy projects and improved strains of seed. this resulted in a grain yield per hectare of 6 tons in 1971, which was 43.2 per cent more than in the previous year.

some counties in the northern part of the plain have poor natural conditions and few water conservancy works. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people undertook farmland construction to develop agriculture in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. many advanced units have come to the fore, chunhua county being one of them.

the county is part of the former shensi-kansu-ningsia border region where chairman mao once led the chinese revolution. as the county had many gullies and lacked water, grain output was very low. the county revolutionary committee organized cadres to deepen education in political line and revolutionary tradition. the cadres asked veteran communist party members and guerrillas to tell them how chairman mao led the chinese revolution under very difficult conditions by relying on the masses and using "millet plus rifle" to defeat the enemy. full of confidence, the cadres said that the present conditions were much better and they would carry on the yenan spirit cultivated by chairman mao and build the county in the spirit of self-reliance so as to contribute more to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Leading members of the county revolutionary committee travelled all over the county to make investigations and study the gullies in order to determine the water resources. they summed up and popularized advanced experience. they mobilized the people to build small reservoirs, and this touched off a high tide of water conservancy construction. after a year of hard work, the area under irrigation is double the amount added in the previous twenty years. the county reaped a bumper harvest in 1971 and total grain output was 70 per cent higher than that in 1970. the experience of the county is now being popularized in the northern part of the plain to accelerate farmland construction.

the plain had flourishing culture and farming since ancient times. after liberation, the party and government set up institutions here for agricultural scientific research to encourage scientific farming. the rural areas on the plain have in the past few years conscientiously implemented the eight-point charter for agriculture and made scientific experiments with significant results. three-in-one groups composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and educated young people were set up in communes and brigades. they engage in mass scientific farming activities such as improving the distribution of crops, preventing pests and plant diseases, popularizing improved strains of seed and interplanting. through practice, several thousand agro-technicians have been trained from among the peasants. in order to attain high yields of wheat and cotton, various counties and communes, with the help of the scientific and technical institutes, ran short-term training classes and evening technical schools. these trained more than a thousand people to detect and report pests and plant diseases. last year, they worked in close coordination with the institutes of the province, administrative regions and counties responsible for plant protection and formed an initial network to exchange information. this helped control and prevent pests and plant diseases, making contributions to the good harvests of wheat and cotton.

a scientific research network has taken shape in paochi county with branch organizations in every commune and production brigade. it is staffed by over 14,000 people. there are more than 1,330 scientific research groups in the production teams.

imoroved strains of wheat have been popularized throughout the county. wheat yield per hectare averaged 2.5 tons last year, 47 per cent higher than that of the previous year. the paofeng brigade of the yangping commune is also introducing hybrid strains of kaoliang and maize. its grain output reached 6 tons in 1970 and 7.5 tons in 1971.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 29, 1972)

jose rodrigo ambrosio, general secretary of the chilean movement of the people's united action, and carlos alberto portales, member of the international commission of the national direction of the m.p.u.a., left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned, including ni chih-fu, chen teh-ho, ma chia-chun, tao ta-chao and lin chen. also present were sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim, and gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor, of the embassy of the republic of chile in peking.

also present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and yu song jin, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

while in peking, the two chilean friends visited peking university, a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, a people's commune, a "may 7" cadres school and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they also went to the great wall and the summer palace.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Military Attache of GDR Embassy in China Gives Cocktail Party to Mark Anniversary of GDR National People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 29, 1972)

lieutenant colonel margitta schroter, military attache of the embassy of the german democratic republic in china, gave a cocktail party here today to mark the 16th anniversary of the founding of the g.d.r. national people's army.

among the guests at the cocktail party were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned including chung hui-kun, yu chan, li ting-chuan and chu kai-yin.

gustav hertzfeldt, g.d.r. ambassador to china, was present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND GHANA

Press Communique on Resumption of Diplomatic Relations between China and Ghana

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 29, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of ghana today issued a press communique on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. the press communique reads:

press communique

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of ghana, through friendly talks between diplomatic representatives of the two sides, have decided to resume diplomatic relations between their two countries with immediate effect.

the two governments will exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.

(signed) yang chi-liang
ambassador extraordinary
and plenipotentiary of the
people's republic of china
in nigeria

(signed) major-general
n.a. aferi
commissioner for foreign
affairs of the republic
of ghana

/ lagos, february 29, 1972

CHINA AND LEBANON

Israeli Aggression against Lebanon Must Be Checked, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1972)

the "people's daily" carried an article by its commentator today under the title "the israeli aggression against lebanon must be checked". the article reads:

in the past few days the israeli zionists kept dispatching aircraft, tanks and big forces to carry out large-scale armed invasion of lebanon and attack syrian borders. fighting side by side with the palestinian guerrillas, the armymen and people of lebanon and syria have counter-attacked heroically. the chinese people strongly condemn the crimes of aggression committed by israel and firmly support the lebanese, syrian and palestinian people in their struggle against the aggression.

israel's armed aggression is not only an open encroachment on lebanon's territory and sovereignty but also a vain attempt to liquidate the revolutionary armed forces of the palestinian people by means of military aggression and political blackmail. but the palestinian people are indomitable. in order to return to their homeland and achieve national liberation, they are determined to persist in struggle until final victory is won. their struggle has earned the support of the arab peoples and the people of other countries in the world. the israeli aggressors will never succeed in their attempt to stamp out the palestinian revolution by armed suppression.

the israeli aggressors have gone so far as to describe their recent invasion of lebanese territory and their attacks on the palestinian guerrillas as acts of "self-defence" and "protective measures". this is gross nonsense. everybody knows that in the past twenty years and more israel unleashed three large-scale aggressive wars against the people of palestine and its neighbouring arab countries. until today it is occupying large tracts of palestinian and other arab territories. the palestinian people and all other peoples are fully entitled to fight for the recovery of their lost territories as long as israel does not withdraw from the areas it has occupied. the cynical sophistry which the israeli authorities have resorted to is an out-and-out gangster logic for justifying aggression. it only serves to further reveal israel's heinous features as an inveterate enemy of the palestinian and all other arab peoples.

at the request of the lebanese government, the united nations security council held an urgent meeting on israel's armed invasion of lebanon. at the meeting, the permanent representative of china on the security council severely condemned the criminal aggression committed by israel and expressed support for the palestinian and all other arab peoples in their struggle against aggression. the security council adopted a resolution on february 28 demanding that

israel immediately stop its aggression and withdraw its aggressor troops from lebanon. israel must implement the security council resolution without delay.

the chinese people have always supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the u.s. and israeli aggressors. we are firmly convinced that so long as they strengthen their unity and persist in fighting, the palestinian people and other arab peoples will defeat the aggressors completely. final victory surely belongs to them.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Engineer and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1972)

fausto valdeavellano roca rey, engineer of the ministry of power and mining of peru, and his wife left here for home by train yesterday after a tour of peking, shanghai, shenyang, anshan, fushun and talien.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry, the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned, including li chung-liang, lin chen and li pan-hsi.

present were pedro andia, deputy director of the peruvian commercial office in china.

lin tse-sheng, chinese vice-minister of the metallurgical industry, met the peruvian friends before their departure from peking. present on the occasion were miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of peru in peking, pedro andia and dasso augusto, deputy directors of the peruvian commercial office in china. later, vice-minister lin tse-sheng gave a banquet in honour of the peruvian friends.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Professor Gunnar Hambraeus and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 28, 1972)

professor gunnar hambraeus, managing director of the royal swedish academy of sciences, and his wife arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the academy of sciences of china.

the swedish guests were greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the chinese academy of sciences and scientific workers, including hao meng-pi, shih ju-wei, pan chun and li yun-chen.

present were second secretary of the swedish embassy in peking karl-erik norrman and his wife.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian President Reaffirms Stand of Defending State Sovereignty

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 29, 1972)

in his recent communique, ecuadorian president guillermo rodriguez lara has expressed opposition to the amendment to u.s. foreign aid program recently adopted by the congress and reaffirmed the stand in defence of ecuador's sovereignty over its territorial waters, according to quito reports.

it was reported that on february 24, the u.s. house of representatives adopted a senate amendment to the foreign aid program, which authorizes the u.s. president to suspend aid to countries detaining u.s. tuna boats as a means of sanction.

the communique said that the amendment "is a clear act of imperialist policy of the u.s. congress". it pointed out that the measure is "erroneous and imprudent".

president guillermo rodriguez lara said that the amendment is the continuation of "an erroneous policy of menace and coercion" of the united states. he declared that the ecuadorian government "firmly condemns and rejects the measure" taken by the u.s. congress.

the communique stressed in conclusion that "the (ecuadorian) government will continue to defend unswervingly the sovereignty over ecuador's territorial waters".

CHINA AND US

President Nixon Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 28, 1972)

richard m. nixon, president of the united states of america, mrs. nixon and the presidential party left here for home by special plane this morning after concluding their visit to the people's republic of china.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others were present at the airport to see them off.

the hungchiao airport in shanghai flew the national flags of china and the united states today.

after president and mrs. nixon arrived at the airport, premier chou en-lai, chang chun-chiao and others shook hands with them to bid them farewell.

also present at the airport were:

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of departments concerned, including yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua and wang chen; and

vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and wang shao-yung, and leading members of the municipal departments concerned including feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, chu yung-chia, lu mei-ying, chu li, chang mei-chuan, chang chen-ya, liao ching-chun and liu hsueh-ching.

also leaving shanghai for home this morning were the other members of the official party secretary of state william p. rogers, dr. henry a. kissinger, h.r. haldeman, ronald l. ziegler, general brent scowcroft, marshall green, dwight l. chapin, john a. scali, patrick j. buchanan, miss rose mary woods, alfred le s. jenkins, john holdridge and winston lord; the members of the unofficial party and the technical personnel and the press corps, who had accompanied president nixon on his visit to china.

before president nixon left shanghai, premier chou en-lai held talks with him at the guest house. minister chi peng-fei and secretary of state william p. rogers held talks at the same time.

Premier Chou En-lai and Other Comrades Leave Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 29, 1972)

premier of the state council chou en-lai and other comrades left here for peking by special plane this afternoon.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other organizations concerned, including wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, chin tsu-min, wang shao-yung, kao chih-jung, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, wu chan-kuei and hu kai-teh; as well as more than 3,000 people.

shanghai airport was all astir when premier chou en-lai and the other comrades came to the airport and bade farewell to the crowds. waving flowers and colourful streamers, people shouted "warm send-off to premier chou en-lai and the other comrades exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" and other slogans amid a din of gongs and cymbals.

leaving shanghai for peking by the same plane were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of departments concerned, including yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua and wang chen.

Premier Chou En-lai and Other Comrades Return to Peking from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 29, 1972)

premier of the state council chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua returned here from shanghai by special plane this afternoon after accompanying u.s. president nixon on his visit to southern china. more than 5,000 people in the chinese capital, including commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen, gathered at the airport which was alive with warm expressions of revolutionary unity and vigor. they expressed their firm support for chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and their resolve to carry it out. in a joyous mood, they awaited the arrival of premier chou en-lai and the other comrades.

present at the airport to greet them were:

members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien; alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee chi teng-kuei and li teh-sheng;

vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen;

members of the c.p.c. central committee kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, hua kuo-feng, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, li chen, li shui-ching, li fu-chun, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, chang ta-chih, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, keng piao, tsao li-huai, peng shao-hui, su yu and tsai chang; alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee fang yi, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, wu chung and huang wen-ming;

kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; and

fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

at about 4 p.m., premier chou en-lai and chi peng-fei, chiao kuan-hua, yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, han hsu, wang hai-jung, peng hua, wang chen, chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, shen jo-yun and other members of the working staff stepped down from the plane amid warm applause. chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and other comrades went forward and warmly shook hands with them. when premier chou en-lai and the other comrades, and the leading comrades who had come to welcome them, went to meet the welcoming crowds, the airport became a scene of jubilation. people beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and kept shouting "warm welcome to premier chou en-lai and other comrades exclamation" "firm support for chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs exclamation" "the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations all over the world, unite exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" premier chou en-lai and other comrades kept clapping their hands in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were:

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang liang-en, jen yun-chung, shen chien, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, pai hsiang-kuo, wang meng, chen mu-hua, li liang-han, chen shao-kun, kang shih-en, chien cheng-ying, mao hung-hsiang, sha feng, yang chieh, yin cheng-chen, fan tzu-yu, hsieh hua, chih chun, wu ching-tung, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying, ting chiao, shen kuang, wang chien-kung, fu hao, liu cheng-ching, kao fu-yu, jen chi-sheng, liu chuan-hsin, wang hsiao-yi, yu chan, liu chun, ho ying, chang tsan-ming, han li-yeh, chen teh-ho, ko po-nien, wang tung,

ling ching, yang ke-ming, chu chuan-hsien, hsiao teh, chang chan-wu, yao kuang, sung chih-kuang, hsu ming, kang mao-chao, liu shu-ching, chao cheng-yi, chen feng, ko pu-hai, li lien-pi and liu chien;

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, yao kuo-min, chai cheng-wen and chang ting;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, pei shih-chang, hua lo-keng, chi fang, hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang;

members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee chang hsi-jo, chou pei-yuan and liu fei; members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee tu yu-ming and cheng tung-kuo; and

leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and personages from various circles wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, ting hsueh-sung, chou chiu-yeh, wang yeh-chiu, liu ching-tang, hsueh ching-hua, li teh-lun, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, ni chih-chin, wu chieh-ping, wu huan-hsing and chu fu-tang.

CHINA AND WEST EUROPE

Chinese Journalists Delegation Returns to Peking from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 29, 1972)

the seven-member chinese journalists delegation returned to peking by air today after paying friendly visits to finland, sweden, norway, denmark, switzerland and austria. the leader of the delegation is teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and the deputy leader is chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the "people's daily", the central broadcasting administration, and the department of west european, american and australasian affairs and the information department of the foreign ministry, including chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, lu ying, wang shou-jen, chang wen-chin and hsiao teh.

present on the occasion were veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china; jean cuendet, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy in peking; emil raikich, commercial counsellor of the austrian embassy in peking; olle tunberg, first secretary of the swedish embassy in peking; flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy in peking; and sverre bergh johansen, second secretary of the norwegian embassy in peking.

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